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## Tiananmen Recalled: A Son Lost, a Cause Born

By Lena H. Sun  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — On that night five years ago this week, a high school sophomore named Jiang Jielian decided to go to Tiananmen Square one last time. There, Beijing's students had camped at the gates of political power, demanding democracy in the most serious challenge to 40 years of China's Communist Party rule.

On June 3-4, 1989, Beijing was under martial law. Authorities had warned residents to stay home. But Mr. Jiang, who had marched in peaceful protests for democracy all spring, was worried about the safety of the university students still in the square.

His mother begged him not to go. She bolted the front door of their ground-floor apartment. But her son came to her, kissed her on the cheek and said good-bye, using a Chinese

phrase that means farewell forever. Then he locked himself in the bathroom and jumped out the window.

"I remember saying to him, 'What can you do? You're only a high school student,'" his mother recalled, fighting back tears. "He said, 'If all parents were as selfish as you, there would be no hope left for our country.'"

About 30 minutes later, Mr. Jiang was shot and killed by Chinese soldiers about two miles west of the square. Like thousands of other civilians who tried to stop the troops as they advanced from the city outskirts toward the square, he was unarmed. When soldiers opened fire on the crowd, a bullet hit him in the back and ripped through his chest. He died on the way to a hospital. He had turned 17 the day before.

Mr. Jiang's death launched his mother, Ding Zilin, on a one-woman campaign to locate the families of those killed and wounded by the army. Mrs. Ding, a 57-year-old aesthetics

professor, defies government harassment to contact the families and give them money donated from abroad.

Underlying her campaign is another cause. "I don't care how long it takes," she said in an interview in her apartment on the campus of People's University. "I want the real truth to be known. I want to know how many were killed by the government."

Does the government know how many were killed? "Of course they know," she said. "But this is their secret."

The Tiananmen Square massacre remains the most politically taboo subject in the country today.

The official version is that the army was forced to quell a "counterrevolutionary rebellion" to ensure stability. The civilians killed were "counterrevolutionary rebels," "thugs" or

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## A New Threat Of Famine: 20 Million at Risk in Africa

By Jennifer Parmelee  
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — A U.S. aid delegation said here that it wanted to mobilize an urgent global response to food shortages in eastern Africa before they grew into full-blown famine.

Ethiopia, which was devastated 10 years ago by starvation that claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, this year risks becoming the center of a famine in which as many as 20 million people in nine countries could risk death, according to J. Brian Atwood, head of the U.S. Agency for International Development. Famine threatens a swath of eastern Africa from Sudan to Tanzania, Mr. Atwood said.

Relief workers in Ethiopia report hundreds of deaths since the current round of food shortages began here. Most of those in danger are victims of recurrent drought. Here, as in surrounding nations, the annual summer rains failed last year, and food stocks are desperately low. But Mr. Atwood said Monday that about a third of those at risk this year were in danger because of wars — notably in Sudan, Somalia and Rwanda.

Mr. Atwood said the mission, which includes representatives of three main U.S. agencies, was part of a new Clinton administration effort to shift U.S. policy from chronic emergency gear to crisis prevention.

President Bill Clinton hopes to use the mission "to raise consciousness of this issue at the highest possible levels" and win more aid for eastern Africa from European governments and Japan, Mr. Atwood said.

"This is a desperate situation, and we need to respond to it now to avoid what could become a major famine as soon as August if the rains fail," he said.

The U.S. team — which includes the heads of CARE, Catholic Relief Services and the International Rescue Committee and the leading congressional campaigner on hunger issues, Representative Tony P. Hall, Democrat of Ohio — will go to Europe this week to seek multilateral support for a program to head off another famine.

Mr. Atwood said that the more than \$1.5 billion spent by the U.S. government to halt starvation and anarchy in Somalia had spotlighted the need to prevent — rather than respond to — humanitarian calamities in Africa.

The "holocaust" in Rwanda, where the United Nations has estimated that 200,000 people have been killed in tribal massacres and battles, also has highlighted prevention.

"Just the other day we made a decision to contribute \$35 million additional to handle this disaster," he said. "One wonders if we had had that \$35 million in the previous two years whether we could have done something to avoid the killing."

Mr. Atwood said that with the new focus on crisis prevention the administration

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## German Pact With France Lines Up EU's Next Leader

But Support for Belgium Risks a Showdown With The British and Dutch

By Tom Buertke  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — France and Germany agreed on Tuesday to support a single candidate for the presidency of the European Commission, making it virtually certain that Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium will get the post, officials said.

The naming of Mr. Dehaene would ensure that a firm believer in deeper European integration succeeds Jacques Delors at the head of the European Union's executive agency and guides it during a period when the Union must reinvent itself to be able to take on as many as 10 new members in Eastern Europe.

The French-German decision raised the prospect of a showdown with Britain, which opposes Mr. Dehaene because of his advocacy for increasing EU powers and cooperation, and the Netherlands, whose prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, has campaigned openly for the commission presidency.

French officials sought to generate an unstoppable momentum for Mr. Dehaene and appease his critics by suggesting consolation prizes in the form of leadership positions at other European and international bodies. But European and American officials cautioned that some of the suggested bodies, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Trade Organization, were not for the Union alone to decide.

President François Mitterrand announced the accord on the commission presidency at a news conference with Chancellor Helmut Kohl after a two-day meeting in Mulhouse, France.

"I think we will be in agreement to support the same person," Mr. Mitterrand said. He added that the candidate would not become known until the semiannual summit meeting of EU leaders in Corfu, Greece, on June 24 and 25.

Officially, the discretion leaves Paris and Bonn free to switch allegiance at the last minute and avoids the appearance of imposing a candidate on the other 10 EU states. But unofficially, French and German sources made it clear that Mr. Dehaene was their man.

What is quite obvious now is that Kohl and Mitterrand are in favor of Dehaene, and it is obvious that a majority of member states are," one German official said.

Mr. Dehaene, 54, a Christian Democrat, is a gruff, hard-nosed politician renowned for his ability to hammer out tough compromises rather than any rigid ideological beliefs. His main accomplishments have been driving through constitutional reforms that devolved broad powers to Belgium's regions and surviving at the head of the country's shaky, four-party coalition for more than two years.

He caught the eye of Paris and Bonn through his skillful handling of the EU presidency in the second half of last year, which saw the Union finally adopt the Maastricht treaty, resolve internal divisions over the world trade talks and agree on sites for nearly a dozen EU institutions. Crucially in Mr. Kohl's eyes, the latter agreement put the forerunner of an EU central bank in Frankfurt.

There has been speculation in the French press that the Paris government could shift its support if the Belgian courts do not release Didier Pineau-Valencienne, the chairman of France's Schneider SA. Mr. Pineau-Valencienne was arrested Friday on fraud charges involving several of Schneider's Belgian subsidiaries. He is scheduled to appear in court in Brussels on Wednesday.

Stiff British or Dutch opposition still could block EU leaders from reaching a decision at Corfu, EU officials said.

The Dutch "are very attached to the candidacy of Lubbers," said one EU official. Dutch officials have hinted that if Mr. Lubbers loses out, they will seek to block the candidacy of a senior German foreign ministry official, Jürgen Trittmar, for secretary-general of the EU Council of Ministers as a snub to Mr. Kohl, this official said.

The Dutch will find it hard to block Mr. Dehaene, though, if Paris and Bonn line up most other EU states behind him, the German official said. He suggested that EU leaders could back a Dutch candidate for secretary-general of NATO or the Western European Union, the EU security arm.

Speculation about the NATO position heightened Tuesday when Manfred Wörner, who holds the post, informed governments he would miss the alliance's ministerial meeting in Istanbul on June 9 and 10 because of his recuperation from treatment for cancer of the colon. Hans van den Broek, the EU foreign affairs

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WINNING LOOK — Jim Courier on his way to beating Pete Sampras in the French Open, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, and spoiling his hopes of a fourth Grand Slam victory in a row. Page 19.

## A Plan to Create Jobs by Trimming Worker Benefits

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The world's richest industrial democracies will be urged next week to consider diluting minimum wage protection as well as employment security and unemployment benefits as part of a wide-ranging proposed overhaul of economic, labor, and social policies that is aimed at tackling the global jobs crisis.

Details of this and other recommendations are contained in a long-awaited report on un-

employment prepared by Jean-Claude Paye, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Details were made available Tuesday to the International Herald Tribune by Western officials.

The OECD report stresses the need to preserve a social safety net and points out that recommendations are not intended to apply to all countries. Nonetheless, it calls on governments to consider such measures as reforming worker protection rules so that companies can hire and fire more easily. It argues that these

laws are often overly rigid and thus prevent companies from taking on new workers.

Taken together the recommendations constitute the strongest package of reform proposals ever presented to the leaders of the 25 member nations of the OECD, going well beyond the rather vague discussions that took place in March at the Detroit jobs conference held by officials from Group of Seven nations.

There are a record 35 million people now unemployed in OECD countries, and the Paye report estimates that up to another 15 million

people have either given up looking for work or have unwillingly accepted part-time jobs.

Mr. Paye will present the study on June 7 to finance, foreign, and labor ministers attending the OECD's annual meeting in Paris.

The ministers meanwhile will probably put off until this summer the choice of a successor to Mr. Paye, who has served two 5-year terms at the OECD, according to a U.S. official. The official said the delay was at the request of

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## Russian Nationalists Stall Troop Exercise With U.S.

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A bipartisan delegation from the Senate Armed Services Committee said Tuesday that it would recommend that first-ever exercises involving U.S. and Russian troops be moved from Russia to the United States because of nationalist hostility here to the planned maneuvers.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and head of the Armed Services Committee, said Tuesday that after meeting with Russian legislators "it was apparent that this was a sensitive area."

As a result, the Senate delegation unanimously decided to recommend to President Bill Clinton that the exercises "be held on American soil at a suitable military base and at a suitable time to both the American and Russian side."

The joint peacekeeping exercises, involving about 250 troops from each side, had been set for July near the city of Orenburg on the Volga River. The Russian military had favored the maneuvers, which would allow the former enemies to engage in joint operations for the first time, but nationalist and Communist forces strongly opposed them, saying U.S. forces should never set foot in "Holy Russia."

Last month, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia had asked the Defense Ministry to reconsider the exercises. Since then, senior defense officials have given mixed signals about the maneuvers, but it was clear that planning had all but stopped.

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, had hailed the joint exercise as proof of a new cooperative era in military relations between the two countries.

Russian parliamentary leaders, wary of handing hard-line nationalists such a visible

and emotional cause, were clearly relieved by Mr. Nunn's proposal.

"It's not just a question of substance in such matters but a matter of tact," said Vladimir Lukin, a former ambassador to the United States, who now heads the Parliament's foreign affairs committee.

Mr. Nunn said the delegation of four Republicans and three Democrats was somewhat taken aback when the issue of the joint maneuvers was raised because in Washington they had been told that, after some flip-flops by the Russian side, the exercise "was now back on course."

"This exercise is not designed to use armored vehicles or tanks," he said. "It is not even designed for live firing. But it has obviously been a sensitive subject here, and it seems to me we can further our objectives by beginning in the United States."

Mr. Nunn said he hoped that U.S. troops would eventually be able to go to Russia for joint exercises.

"It would be my hope that there would be reciprocity and that at some point in the future we would have that kind of further peacekeeping exercises here in Russia," he said.

## Rostenkowski Indicted on 17 Counts of Corruption

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 1.23	Down 0.25%
3,759.37	112.45
The Dollar	Time, close
DM	1.6458
Yen	1.5105
FF	1.5102
	104.78
	5.6265

A titan of the House of Representatives, Dan Rostenkowski, was indicted Tuesday on 17 federal charges of taking public funds for private use.

The indictment accused the Chicago Democrat of mail fraud, wire fraud, embezzlement and witness tampering, and aiding and abetting a crime. (Page 3)

## North Korea Puts Fuel Rods Aside

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department voiced concern Tuesday over the speed with which North Korea has been re-

moving fuel rods from a nuclear reactor, but said it still hoped for a diplomatic settlement. *Pyeongyang's Inscrutability, Page 7*

## Japan's Economy: From Slump to a New World

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — With the stock market on a roll and positive economic signals emerging almost daily, the view that Japan's longest postwar recession is coming to an end is fast becoming a consensus.

Yet the world's second-biggest economy remains at risk from deflationary pressures, a number of analysts warn, with unpredictable and potentially perilous consequences.

Although the government is planning to use deregulation to engineer a gradual and controlled decline of Japan's high prices and lowering trade surplus, market forces, especially the strong yen, are threatening to get the job done far more quickly than politicians and bureaucrats would like.

If that happens, the recession that Japan has so far managed with minimal losses of jobs could be prolonged and turn nasty.

"Until now the talk has been about deregula-

tion and improving market access, but market forces will prove to be far more powerful," said John Takahashi, senior fellow at the Mitsubishi Research Institute. "The Japanese economic system will undergo a complete transformation."

So far, the government has done a skillful job of limiting the economic and social dislocation of a recession that has stretched into its 37th

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## Russia's Vast Nature Reserves Stand in Danger of Disappearing

Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

POKOINNY BAY, Russia — A huge brown bear, hungry after a long winter's sleep, leaped with surprising speed across a steep meadowland rising from the world's oldest and deepest lake. In a clearing below, three red deer froze, noble and unmoving, and then disappeared into the pine forest. A pair of red-breasted merganser ducks launched themselves from the shoreline, their whirling wings seeming barely to skim the lake's glassy surface.

These were the most visible denizens, on a frosty May morning, of the Baikalo-Lensky nature reserve in southern Siberia. They are a tiny part of Russia's natural treasure, a wilderness as rich and vital to the Earth as the Amazon rain forest and just as threatened.

While the Soviet Union justly earned a reputation as a monstrous despoiler of the environment, it also protected a network of nature reserves ranging from the Central Asian desert to the Arctic tundra. These 170 reserves were off-

limits to visitors, and they sheltered a wide variety of plant and animal species.

Now, with economic collapse and a breakdown of central authority, the reserves stand exposed. Poachers and loggers, prospectors and ranchers are gnawing away at Russia's natural heritage. The "green" movement is moribund, the profit motive is exalted and the few rangers and naturalists seeking to defend the reserves are virtually powerless.

"Everything is beginning to break up and fall apart," said Vladimir Kreyer, the World Wide Fund for Nature's representative in Moscow.

Russia has 85 of the reserves, enclosing as much territory as all of Italy, as well as 88 semiprotected national parks and wildlife refuges with even more space. But scientists have warned that their deterioration could destroy the world's largest temperate forest, an essential defense against global warming, and hasten the extinction of thousands of unique species, from the Siberian tiger to Lake Baikol's freshwater seals.

"The vast landscapes of the Russian federation represent

one of the last opportunities on Earth to conserve relatively intact ecosystems large enough to allow ecological processes and wildlife populations to fluctuate naturally," the wildlife organization said in a report earlier this year.

Here in the Baikol region, park rangers who earn less than \$20 a month often turn to poaching to support themselves. More honest employees have no jeeps or walkie-talkies to patrol their vast territories against the incursions of hungry locals or criminal bands of commercial hunters.

Local authorities, emboldened by Moscow's decline, grab chunks of protected land for grazing or to build new vacation lodges. The government can no longer pay for the aircraft that used to deliver supplies and fight fires — and given Siberia's thin soil and short summers, a forest fire is a century-long disaster.

Reserves in other parts of the country are struggling with similar problems. In the Arctic Ocean near Alaska, the Wrangel Island reserve, breeding ground for the endangered polar bear, has been unable to pay its bills for last summer's

deliveries, Mr. Kreyer said. If it does not receive funds soon, its staff will have to leave before the next freeze.

Near the Oka reserve, collective-farm dwellers are earning 3,000 rubles (\$1.35) and two bottles of vodka a month. "Of course people are going to go poaching," Mr. Kreyer said. And local authorities in Tuva, near the Mongolian border, now allow domesticated reindeer grazing on a reserve where endangered beavers, saibals and other species live.

"They have no right to do it, but with the situation in the country today, there's nothing Russia can do to stop it," Mr. Kreyer said.

The reserves are fighting back as best they can, seeking aid from the West and allies within Russia. Many now believe that they have to allow some access, both to raise funds and to win local support.

Bringing with eight decades of strict policy, and outlasting a debate still raging in Moscow, the Baikalo-Lensky reserve has mapped three routes through its vast territory, hoping to attract adventurers and "eco-tourists" from the United States.

### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.	Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Comoros.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.000 Riels	
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF	
Gabon.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.20 R.	
Ghana.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Holy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din.	
Ivory Coast 1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000	
Jordan.....J.D. 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh.	
Lebanon.....U.S.S. 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10	



# Eastern Europe's Retooled Communists Coming Back

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — Soon after the Berlin Wall tumbled nearly five years ago, and new governments rose in the old Soviet bloc, the talk in diplomatic salons was that Eastern Europe would join the European Community within a few years. The chatter on the streets was that salaries would rise so fast that a smart Western car would be easy to acquire after a few weeks' work.

None of these expectations were met, of course, and soon, as suspicion and dissatisfaction with the first tastes of Western-style capitalism took hold, the new leaders started to be replaced by old faces, regroomed and reschooled.

Within two years, Lithuania voted former Communists back into power. Poland followed in 1993. In Ukraine, former Communist Party members did well in recent parliamentary elections. And now, in what seems the most staggering turn of all, Hungary has handed Parliament over to the old Communists.

Hungary was the country where people bravely tried to challenge Soviet rule in 1956 and then in the 1980s settled into a softer form of communism that many thought would smooth the way for acceptance of a full-fledged market economy.

But on Sunday, the Hungarian Socialist Party, formed from the old Communist Party, won a clear 15-seat majority in Parliament under a system that gives weighted preference to the winning party. The

Socialists have enough seats to govern on their own and with 35 percent of the popular vote won far more than the 20 percent mustered last year by the former Communists in Poland.

In all, these countries it seems unlikely that the ex-Communists will turn back the clock. In Poland and Lithuania they have not, and throughout the region, while many people long for the economic security of

## NEWS ANALYSIS

the Communist past, there is little nostalgia for all the facets of the old days. Hungary's new leader, Gyula Horn, the last Communist foreign minister, comes from the reform wing of the old party and has struck West Europeans and foreign investors as serious in wanting to continue on the path of a market economy.

Abroad, Mr. Horn, 62, is remembered as the foreign minister who allowed East German refugees to leave Hungary for Austria in September 1989, thus precipitating the fall of the Berlin Wall.

But in Hungary, he is regarded differently — as a tough politician whom some politely call a fox; others are more brutal, saying he has the instincts of a bully. Younger members of the party have expressed misgivings about designating a prime minister who served as an auxiliary policeman against the 1956 uprising.

Around Mr. Horn sit a cluster of former Communists with mixed backgrounds. The likely finance

minister, Laszlo Bekesi, is seen in Western Europe as a talented economist who understands market forces. But the trade union leader, Sandor Nagy, with whom Mr. Horn made a "social pact," comes from the more hard-line wing of the old party and disagrees with many of the cautious policies that Mr. Bekesi put forward in the campaign.

So far, only the Czech Republic, where Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus has preached capitalism but continued heavy subsidies to ailing industries to keep people employed, seems immune from the trend toward retooled Communists.

In Slovakia, the choice in September elections will be between the current coalition government made up of many old Communists and the opposition party led by another former Communist, the nationalist firebrand Vladimir Meciar.

The comeback of the ex-Communists can largely be explained by disillusionment with the efforts of the first round of reform efforts, analysts and pollsters say.

The rosy estimates of 1990 were naive and far too optimistic, even in the best of times. The Polish foreign minister, Andrzej Olechowski, said last week that instead of the heady timetable of 1994 for Poland's joining the European Union, the year 2000 was now the target date. In perhaps the grimmest revision, Zbigniew Brzezinski recently said that it would take between 30 and 40 years for the economies of Eastern Europe to catch up to those of Western Europe.

The timetables were set back not only by internal conditions but also by external events. Just as they were trying their various efforts to change course — shock therapy in Poland, more gradual transformation in Hungary — Western Europe plunged into a recession, making it even harder for countries to join the competitive marketplace. And for East European goods that were really competitive — cheap steel, agriculture, and textiles — Western Europe put up trade walls.

The signs of the frustrations with the length of time it is taking for the countries to turn their economies around have been mounting for about a year, pollsters say. The economic gyrations have brought economic hardship rather than improvements to many in these countries.

Thus, from zero unemployment in the Communist years, Hungary's jobless rate soared to 12.2 percent. Inflation reached a peak of 38 percent two years ago but still sits at about 22 percent. In Poland, there was economic growth last year — at 4 percent, the highest in all of Europe — but for ordinary workers the outlook is discouraging. Unemployment rose to 16 percent, and inflation was stuck at more than 20 percent.

"For 40 years, people were not afraid of losing their jobs," said Robert Manchini, the director of Gallup Hungary. "Now half the families in Hungary are afraid a family member will become unemployed."

## Christopher's Role Criticized by Rabin

### Syria Talks Are Questioned

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a parliamentary panel Tuesday that he was disappointed with recent contacts between Israel and Syria, and that the U.S. effort at mediation through Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had "exhausted itself."

Mr. Rabin complained that Syria was playing for time and added: "We can't say right now that Syria is serious about peace." His comments, relayed to reporters by an official, follow the recent visit to the region by Mr. Christopher.

Mr. Rabin has pressed for direct secret talks with Syria, which President Hafez Assad has rejected. Mr. Rabin has also pressed for a phased withdrawal. He said that so far Syria had not agreed to return to the peace talks in Washington, which were interrupted after the Feb. 25 Hebron massacre. "The Washington talks are an exercise in treading water," he said.

Although Israel would like Mr. Christopher to be involved, Mr. Rabin said, "in fact Washington has exhausted itself" with the shuttle missions.

[The Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, said Tuesday that Mr. Christopher's shuttle diplomacy was being held up by Israeli intransigence. Reuters reported from Cairo. He implied that pro-Israeli sympathies in Washington had reduced the influence of U.S. diplomacy.]

[In Washington, a senior American official said the "glacial" pace of Israeli-Syrian peace negotiations had put a return trip to the region next month by Mr. Christopher in doubt.]

Mr. Rabin's comments seem to run counter to statements from the Clinton administration suggesting that Mr. Christopher was getting somewhere.

On Friday, the Los Angeles Times quoted President Bill Clin-

ton as saying in an interview: "We've got delicate negotiations in the Middle East right now" and that "the last thing in the world I need to be doing is considering changing my team."

Mr. Rabin was asked about a comment made by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to American newspaper editors this week. Mr. Mubarak reportedly said Mr. Rabin had told him that Israel "doesn't intend on keeping one centimeter of the territory which was occupied from Syria in 1967 but is demanding in exchange from Syria full peace with all its components."

Mr. Rabin said there was "no way" he had said this, and reiterated his proposals for a phased pull-out, saying the first stage would not involve removing any Jewish settlements.

Also on Tuesday, Mr. Rabin said his government would continue to put pressure on Palestinians to move the offices involved with self-government in the Gaza-Jericho areas out of Jerusalem to Jericho. Mr. Rabin said he could not rule out a visit by the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, to Jerusalem, but it would not be soon.

In Tunis, Mr. Arafat again suggested that the peace deal with Israel was temporary, according to The Associated Press. He compared it to a 7th-century truce made by the Prophet Mohammed with another tribe.

Speaking of the Gaza-Jericho accord, Mr. Arafat said, "What happened was not all that we wanted, but the best we could get at the worst time." An earlier, similar remark touched off a storm of protest by Israelis rightists.

North of Jerusalem on Tuesday, Israeli undercover units shot and killed two Palestinians, witnesses said. One of them was a fugitive wanted for the killing of an Israeli secret police agent in the West Bank earlier this year.

## Few German Tears Shed for Honecker

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Few tears were shed in Germany over the news that Erich Honecker, East Germany's long-ruling Communist, had died in Chile.

Politicians and news commentators recalled him as a harsh dictator who built the Berlin Wall, enthusiastically joined the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia and rejected efforts to humanize Communist rule in East Germany.

Even his old comrades had mixed praise, lamenting that he had not changed with time.

Mr. Honecker, who died Sunday at 81, was deposed in October 1989 after 18 years as leader of East Germany. He fled to Moscow to avoid prosecution, but was later sent back to face trial in connection with the deaths of East Germans who were killed while seeking to flee westward.

In early 1993 he was released because of advancing cancer. He left for Chile to join relatives.

"Honecker failed in his political goals," said Dieter Vogel, chief spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl. "His policies brought suffering to countless people in Germany."

Konrad Weiss, a film director and member of the German Parliament who has persecuted under Mr. Honecker, said the "tragedy was that he was a victim of persecution who became a persecutor, a brave anti-fascist who betrayed the humane dream of freedom, equality and brotherhood."

But Egon Krenz, who followed as East German leader, said Mr.



A Chilean son-in-law comforting Erich Honecker's widow at memorial service in Santiago.

Honecker's freedom of action had been limited by the Cold War and obligations to the Warsaw Pact. "Honecker was a man of his time, formed by the circumstances around him," Mr. Krenz said.

Newspaper commentaries ranged from mildly to harshly critical. One called Mr. Honecker

"a mediocre and unimaginative politician," and another blamed him for "imprisoning 16 million people and persecuting all among them who dared to question his orders."

### Fervor at Funeral

Funeral rites for Mr. Honecker were marked by revolutionary fervor and much praise, new-

spapers reported from Santiago. More than a thousand Chilean Communists escorted the coffin to a crematorium after a memorial led by his widow, Margot, and daughter, Sonja. Mr. Honecker wished to be buried with his parents in Nunkirchen, but permission has not been granted, the family said.

(AP, AP)

## Repentant, but Some Germans See Good in Nazi Ideas

Science France-Press

HAMBURG — Two out of three Germans consider it positive that Germany lost World War II and believe Nazi thinking was "wrong and bad." One in four, however, regards Nazi ideas as having been "not so bad."

These are among the findings of a survey of the opinions of 1,114 citizens of reunited Germany, questioned May 16 and 19 by the FORSA institute for the weekly Die Woche.

Fifty years after the D-Day landings in Normandy, that led to

Germany's defeat, 64 percent found that defeat positive and 69 percent regarded the capitulation of the Third Reich as a liberation. Only 13 percent saw the Nazi capitulation as a defeat, and 67 percent said they would not have wanted to live in Germany if Hitler had won the war.

Fifty-six percent were convinced that Germany had sought war and thus bore the responsibility for it, and in Eastern Germany, 67 percent of those asked regarded Germany as principally responsible for World War II.

## UN Halts Operations as Mortar Fire Kills Rwanda Peacekeeper

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — The United Nations halted operations here Tuesday after a Senegalese captain in the peacekeeping force was killed by mortar fire that hit his UN vehicle. A preliminary investigation indicated that the mortar was fired by rebels, according to Abdul Kabia, a UN spokesman.

Captain Mbaye Diagne, 32, was killed in a clearly-marked UN vehi-

cle as he was driving back to UN headquarters from a patrol. "We would want to believe that it is an accident," Mr. Kabia said. "We don't want to believe we were targeted. We have temporarily suspended all activities and told all officers and civilians to return to their locations while the situation is evaluated."

The 450-man UN force is trying to evacuate people under their protection in Kigali, the capital. Mr.

Kabia said UN convoys had evacuated to safety fewer than 2,000 of about 35,000 people sheltered in hotels, churches, hospitals and the national stadium.

The temporary suspension of UN operations could prolong the agony of thousands of civilians of both the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes who are trapped in each other's strongholds.

The United Nations also sent investigators to a camp in government-held territory Tuesday, but were unable to confirm reports that 500 trapped refugees had been massacred there.

"We sent military observers to

check on the reports, and we are not at this time able to confirm mass killing," said Moukhtar Gueye, a spokesman for the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

"However, our team did find some wounded and dead and we

are still trying to check reports that some people are disappearing daily from the camp and never returning," he added.

The United Nations said it had received reports from aid workers that 500 refugees were massacred

on Saturday at the Kabgayi camp, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Kigali. About 38,000 refugees, mostly of Rwanda's Tutsi minority, are stranded in concentration camp conditions around a former Roman Catholic seminary. (AP, Reuters)

## Bosnia Federation Elects Leaders

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's Parliament elected a Croatian war veteran, Kresimir Zubak, 46, as the first interim president of a new shared-power Muslim-Croatian federation on Tuesday.

But Mr. Zubak said he would not replace the Muslim leader, Alija Izetbegovic, who will remain at the head of the Bosnian state's collective wartime presidency.

A government to be formed by Mr. Zubak within 14 days would report jointly to Mr. Izetbegovic and be endorsed by the Muslim-led Parliament.

Meanwhile, the current prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, con-

firmed that his country would boycott peace talks scheduled for Thursday in Geneva unless Serbian forces withdrew from a United Nations exclusion zone around the besieged Muslim town of Gorazde, in eastern Bosnia.

In a gloomy assessment of peace prospects, Mr. Silajdzic said he doubted that the Serbs really wanted a just peace and expressed concern that there were no guarantees to enforce a settlement even if reached.

Mr. Zubak, a lawyer who was wounded earlier in the fighting, acknowledged that the new constitutional arrangement was complicated. He was elected unanimously for a six-month period until parli-

amentary elections can be held. The governing body is now dominated by Mr. Izetbegovic's Democratic Action Party.

The Bosnian vice president, Ejup Ganic, was elected to the same office in the federation. Mr. Silajdzic was expected to be reappointed at the head of the new government. Both are Muslims.

Together with Mr. Izetbegovic, they will spearhead the Muslim side in peace talks with Serbs that are reaching a crucial phase.

Mr. Silajdzic expressed serious reservations about a four-month cease-fire proposed by mediators. He prefers a six-week truce that would not freeze Serbian territorial gains.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### NATO Rebuff to Russia Is Foreseen

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO is likely to reject Russian demands for special ties on all major security issues and suggest instead that Moscow accept a much looser relationship with the North Atlantic alliance, diplomats and officials said Tuesday.

Russia, which has been highly critical of the West recently and has accused it of ignoring Moscow's views on Bosnia, laid out what it wanted from a relationship with NATO in a document handed to the alliance last week.

The future of ties between the two giants on which European security depends is expected to dominate a meeting of alliance foreign ministers in Istanbul next week. Russia has promised to sign NATO's Partnership for Peace plan on closer military links but says it wants to define a broader relationship with the alliance beyond the partnership that would better reflect its status as a major world power.

### Commonwealth Welcomes Pretoria

LONDON (Reuters) — South Africa will rejoin the Commonwealth on Wednesday after more than three decades of exile from the 50-nation group, the organization said Tuesday.

The group's secretary-general, Enock Anyaoku, said, "It is with a special sense of joy that I announce that South Africa will from tomorrow return to full Commonwealth membership after a break of 33 years." South Africa pulled out of the organization in 1961 after it was criticized for its racial policies.

"The end of apartheid and the dawn of freedom in South Africa has been a climactic moment," Mr. Anyaoku said, "and one which the Commonwealth has been proud to play its part in bringing about."

### Northern Yemenis Advance on Aden

SAN'A, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni troops tightened the noose around the southern stronghold of Aden on Tuesday ahead of United Nations discussions that may bring pressure on them to halt the war against rivals who have declared a separate state.

Northern troops advancing on Aden opened a new front from the northwest with an early morning raid and said they now had control over land approaches to the port city, which their southern foes have declared the capital of their breakaway state.

Southern officials said that more than 16 hours after the raid, artillery and tank battles still raged at the new front and that southern forces were repelling troops from the north.

### China Fears Explosion of AIDS Cases

BEIJING (AP) — In China's frankest admission yet of the dangers it faces from AIDS, health experts warned Tuesday that the country could suffer an explosion in the number of cases unless it starts far-reaching public education.

Research papers prepared by government experts and released at a conference estimated that China already has 4,810 to 11,415 people who are infected with the AIDS virus, HIV. The experts said the number could exceed 253,000 by 2000 if preventive measures are not taken. The government generally admits only to the number of HIV cases identified through official testing. This now stands at 1,361, including several hundred foreigners who were expelled after testing positive.

Seventy-five percent of Chinese infected with the AIDS virus are intravenous drug users along the southwestern border with Burma. But officials at the conference said China cannot afford to be complacent because infections resulting from heterosexual contact are increasing faster than the number of drug-related cases.

### Prague Protests Mark Pinochet Visit

PRAGUE (AP) — The former Chilean strongman Augusto Pinochet on Tuesday discussed arms deals in the Czech capital, where his presence triggered a series of protests, the CTK news agency reported Tuesday.

General Pinochet was on a private visit at the invitation of Ompol, which specializes in armaments.

The interior minister, Jan Ruml, told Czech television Tuesday that General Pinochet should not have been given a visa, but that it would not be withdrawn. On Monday, a dinner was canceled at the last minute after the owner of the Troja Castle outside Prague refused to be host to General Pinochet's party for political reasons. CTK said.

### Saudi King Recovers From Surgery

RIYADH (Reuters) — Doctors in Jidda removed a gallstone from King Fahd, 72, Saudi Arabia announced on Tuesday. The king was reported out of the hospital and in good health.

The king went to the hospital for medical tests on Monday, and a stone in the tube leading to the gallbladder was "successfully removed by probe," the report said.

An American physician was reported to have performed the operation with a Saudi medical team.

### Women Priest Ruling Fuels Debate

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — Roman Catholic groups in favor of women's ordination said Tuesday that Pope John Paul II's "definitive" ban on female priests issued this week would only promote further debate on the subject.

"This Pope seems to think that by simply saying things and repeating things he is going to silence those who disagree with him," said Frances Kissling, president of the U.S.-based Catholics for a Free Choice.

In a letter to bishops on Monday, the Pope reaffirmed the Roman Catholic Church's ban on female priests and said his ruling was definitive and no longer open to debate.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Madrid Rail System Is Sabotaged

MADRID (AP) — Saboteurs removed the controls from dozens of commuter trains Tuesday, wreaking havoc on a morning rush hour already complicated by strikes in both the state railroad and intercity bus systems.

The delays backed up train traffic into the capital by as much as an hour, the state railroad said. The Workers' Commission, a union representing many of the striking employees, issued a statement condemning the vandalism.

The railroad workers, who have held rush-hour strikes four times in the past week, are protesting what they say are plans to cut 14,500 of the company's 41,200 jobs. Railroad officials deny that the company will be split up and say only 1,800 positions will be cut, all of them on a voluntary basis.

Customs officials in Stockholm said Tuesday they were tightening border checks because two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of enriched uranium, reported missing in Russia, could be smuggled to the west via Sweden or Germany. (AFP)

Mechanics of the Romanian state airline Tarom on Tuesday threatened to halt domestic and international flights with a one-day strike on Thursday. (Reuters)

There will be a new change of 1,000 lire (63 cents) to enter the 11th-century Romanesque-style church on Miracles Square in Pisa. Italian news reports said Tuesday. Entrance will only be free early on weekday mornings and all of Sunday morning, when Masses are said. (AP)

American Express travelers checks will be available in the United States nationwide in selected automated teller machines, using a technology developed jointly by American Express, Diebold Inc. and Electronic Data Systems. (NYT)

The chairman and president of China Airlines, the Taiwan flag carrier, has resigned over the worst accident in the airline's history, in which 264 people were killed, the chairman, Liu Teh-min, said on Tuesday. (Reuters)

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# THE AMERICAS / 'A PATTERN OF CORRUPTION'

## In Blow to White House, Rostenkowski Is Indicted on 17 Charges

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — A tian of the House of Representatives, Dan Rostenkowski, was indicted Tuesday on 17 federal charges of taking public funds for private use, leaving the White House without its chief power broker on health-care reform.

The grand jury indictment charged the Chicago Democrat with mail fraud, wire fraud, tampering with a witness, concealing a material fact, embezzlement of public funds, and aiding and abetting a crime.

Mr. Rostenkowski, who has been chairman of the House's tax-writing committee for 14 years, was accused of fraudulently gaining cash with vouchers at the House post office, of paying more than \$500,000 from his congressional payroll to people who performed little

more than personal and campaign services, and of billing the taxpayers for nearly \$40,000 in gifts purchased at a House gift shop for friends and family members.

At a news conference, a U.S. attorney, Eric H. Holder Jr., accused Mr. Rostenkowski of "a pattern of corrupt activity for more than 20 years." He said the congressman was guilty of "a betrayal of the public trust for personal gain."

As late as Monday night, Mr. Rostenkowski, 66, vehemently denied any wrongdoing and refused to accept a deal in which prosecutors reportedly promised a light prison sentence in return for a guilty plea.

"I did not commit any crimes," he said in a statement. He vowed to remain active in Congress and run for re-election.

Under House rules, Mr. Rostenkowski can

remain in office but must step down as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, where President Bill Clinton's health reform package is undergoing legislative review and where Mr. Rostenkowski had forged dozens of watershed tax compromises over the years.

The congressman has also indicated his intention to remain active in the health-care debate from behind the scenes, but Republican leaders are expected to object loudly to any such role.

It was unclear whether Democrats in the House will rally to Mr. Rostenkowski's defense or shun him.

Political analysts say that the trial of Mr. Rostenkowski, in which possible abuses of congressional perquisites will be highlighted, will undoubtedly damage the image of the Democrats as they campaign for re-election this fall.

A substantial loss of seats in the House would, in turn, hamper Mr. Clinton's legislative agenda across the board.

Mr. Clinton's spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said momentum for health-care reform pointed to passage of legislation this year and said the White House would continue to work with all members of Congress, including Mr. Rostenkowski.

Earlier this year, Mr. Clinton campaigned for the congressman in Chicago before he defeated a Democratic opponent in a party primary election.

Mr. Rostenkowski is banking on his ability to convince a jury that the alleged abuses were not willful but result from differing readings of vague House rules that govern government expense accounts and congressional payrolls.

The detailed indictment paints a picture of widespread abuse of public funds.

Mr. Holder said the congressman placed at least 14 people on his congressional payroll who did little or no government work. One was paid government funds for renovations at Mr. Rostenkowski's home, he said, and some cashed their checks and handed the money over to the manager of the congressman's Chicago office, the prosecutor said.

Others were paid by the public to mow the congressman's lawn or take pictures at his daughter's wedding, the indictment said.

In the parlance of government corruption, these are known as "no-show" or "ghost" government jobs.

Mr. Holder said there were at least \$400,000 in gifts charged to the government that the congressman gave to friends, including china, crys-

tal, hand-painted chairs and similar items purchased at the House stationery store.

One of the most serious charges involved obstruction of justice. The congressman allegedly asked a House employee to withhold information from the grand jury investigating Mr. Rostenkowski's activities.

A trial is months, and possibly years, away. In his statement Monday night, Mr. Rostenkowski made it clear that he preferred to fight the charges than to accept a plea bargain that would remove him from Congress.

"My conscience is clear and my 42-year record as an elected official is one I am proud to once again run on," he said. "I strongly believe that I am not guilty of these charges and will fight to regain my reputation in court. That is a far more attractive option than pleading guilty to crimes that I did not commit."

## 'It's Still the Economy, Stupid' Clinton Aides Chart Political-Business Cycle

By Clay Chandler and Steven Pearlstein

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has taken pains to avoid a public quarrel with the Federal Reserve over its decision to increase short-term interest rates, but privately he has railed against the move.

And, according to administration officials, he has sent staff scrambling to provide him with the latest details about where the economy — and with it his political fortunes — is headed.

The White House deputy economic adviser, Gene Sperling, can

### NEWS ANALYSIS

tick off key economic data almost to the minute. He can tell you, for example, that on Friday the economy is likely to create its 3 millionth job since Mr. Clinton took the oath of office.

In recent weeks, White House aides have consulted a number of outside experts on the dynamics of the "political business cycle."

Among them is the Yale University economist, Ray Fair, architect of the nation's most sophisticated model for predicting presidential election outcomes based on the performance of the economy. The only presidential contest Mr. Fair has called wrong was Mr. Clinton's victory over President George Bush.

On the White House staff this year is Robert F. Wescott, an economist whose "pocketbook index"

for predicting the outcome of presidential elections suggests that if the after-tax income of U.S. families is rising at a 3.7 percent annual rate or more in the fall of 1995, odds are that Mr. Clinton will win re-election. The rate this spring is 3.8 percent.

This constant monitoring of the economy's pulse highlights one of the most fundamental characteristics of the Clinton White House: It remains exquisitely sensitive to the link between its political future and the health of the economy. Indeed, the rallying call for Mr. Clinton's 1996 campaign may well be, "It's still the economy, stupid."

"The president is very focused on the economy," Mr. Sperling said. "He has been sending very strong signals down the chain of command that even while we are working on crime, health care and other things, the economy should always be front and center."

At the close of his first year in office, the waves of economic growth seemed to be breaking just right for Mr. Clinton. The jobless rate was falling, there was hardly a trace of inflation, interest rates had receded and the stock market was soaring. With economists predicting solid growth rates into 1996, it seemed Mr. Clinton would be able to surf the business cycle right through to a second term.

But the economic tides have shifted in recent months. As the Fed has raised interest rates, the value of the dollar faltered overseas and financial markets behaved erratically. Many private economists

believe the business cycle continues to move in sync with the political calendar. But the developments of the last three months seem to have shaken Mr. Clinton's confidence.

Robert E. Rubin, the president's national economic adviser, is counseling colleagues to stay the course. Mr. Rubin, a former Wall Street executive, likens their current anxiety to that of a white-knuckled trader sitting with a billion-dollar block of Treasury bonds during an unexpected dip in the market. If you believe your original analysis was right and the economic fundamentals have not changed, he argues, there is no reason to panic or modify your strategy.

The administration's current forecast for the economy has changed little from the one it fashioned in the first few days of the administration.

That forecast estimated that the economy's growth-rate cycle eventually would reach 3.3 percent in 1994 before settling down to a comfortable noninflationary growth rate of 2.5 percent in 1996 and the years beyond.

The Council of Economic Advisers is now revising that forecast, but expects little change. The preliminary consensus is that the economic drag from the recent rise of interest rates will be more than offset by the stimulative effects of record-high spending on new business equipment.

The bottom line: Economic growth will remain steady, but not so strong as to make Mr. Clinton's re-election a sure thing.



HAITIAN FOOD LINEUP — Haitians waiting for a feeding center in Port-au-Prince to open to receive their only meal of the day. Because of the embargo and subsequent high food prices, many poor Haitians have to rely on humanitarian aid in order to eat.

## Court Rejects Appeal by Anti-Abortion Group

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court declined Tuesday to rein in the power of government-sponsored events such as fairs, festivals and parades to prevent "inappropriate" groups from participating.

The court turned aside the appeal of an anti-abortion group that said its free-speech rights were violated when it was excluded from the 1990 "Great Pumpkin Festival" in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Among other actions, the justices:

- Refused to allow the posting of the Ten Commandments and other religious laws in a Georgia county courthouse.
- Rejected a challenge to a Dallas law called unconstitutional by some teenagers and their parents.
- Let stand rulings that cited free-speech considerations in throwing out a suit against the talk-show host Phil Donahue and the mother of a rape victim who told her story on his show.

The suit had been filed by the victim, who gave birth at age 11 after being raped by her stepfather.

In the case of the Kentucky festival, the court also refused to hear a counterclaim by the event's sponsor.

The lone dissenter in the case was Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who voted to review the dispute.

The festival, aimed at promoting the downtown revitalization of Kentucky's capital, features booths for vendors, civic groups and others along a street turned into a pedestrian mall.

The festival is sponsored by Downtown Frankfort Inc., a private organization that took over running the event from the city government.

Capitol Area Right to Life participated in the 1989 festival. Many people complained, particularly about the anti-abortion group's

giving plastic fetuses to children. When the group applied for a booth in 1990, it was told that it was too controversial to participate in the festival.

Similar applications from the Kentucky chapter of the National Organization for Women and the Kentucky Religious Coalition for

Abortion Rights were turned down.

After the 1989 experience, festival officials adopted a policy stating that booths, which are meant to be for fun and entertainment, could be denied to any group "deemed inappropriate to that theme and purpose."

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Clinton Aide to Pay for Ride

WASHINGTON — The senior administration official who lost his job after taking a presidential helicopter on a golf outing Tuesday said he would reimburse the government. But he insists he did not wrong.

David Watkins refused last week to pay the \$13,129.66 it cost to fly the Marine helicopter carrying his golfing party and a second helicopter that accompanied them. Several senior aides, anxious to put the controversy behind them, agreed to pick up the tab out of their own pockets.

In a telephone interview from his Washington home, Mr. Watkins said he decided to pay the entire bill. "It could be a financial burden on some of those who were going to participate," he said.

The 55-mile trip to Camp David and Holly Hills Country Club near New Market, Maryland, became public after a Maryland newspaper published a picture of Mr. Watkins and two other administration officials boarding a presidential helicopter, with a salute from a Marine guard.

A second official, Alphonso Maldon Jr., was reprimanded and will be reassigned from his job as head of the White House military office. (AP)

### U.S. Defends Vaccine Plan

WASHINGTON — Trying to allay concerns expressed by members of Congress and by drug

company executives, a Clinton administration official said the government would not waste money or vaccine in a new program to inoculate millions of children from low-income families.

The official, Avis LaVelle, an assistant secretary of Health and Human Services, also affirmed plans to use a federal warehouse to store vaccine for distribution throughout the country.

Drug company executives and some lawmakers have criticized the administration's plan, saying the government was trying to buy far more vaccine than would be needed to immunize children eligible for the free shots under the program.

Ms. LaVelle said the administration would not buy any more vaccine than it could use in the program. "We are not going to waste any money, and we are not going to waste any vaccine," she said. Congress has set aside \$460 million for the project this year.

Under the program, the U.S. government will buy vaccine at a discount and make it available at no charge to needy children ages 18 or younger.

Ms. LaVelle said the government was still negotiating with drug companies over how much vaccine it will buy. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

White House spokesman Dee Dee Myers on Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee: "I think it's important that people keep in mind that he's innocent until proven guilty." (AP)

## Shooting Hints at Islam Nation Stresses

By Don Terry

CHICAGO — For months before he was shot and wounded Sunday in California, Khalid Abdul Muhammad had been making a lot of people inside and outside the Nation of Islam angry.

At a time when the group's leader, Louis Farrakhan, appeared to be moving slowly toward the Islamic mainstream, Mr. Muhammad, its national spokesman, was pulling in the opposite and racist direction. Indeed, his list of enemies was growing as fast as the lines of young, disaffected African-Americans who turned out across the country to see him as though he were a touring rap star.

In February, Mr. Farrakhan suspended his spiritual stepson for his fiery language, a drastic move that touched off nervous talk about a power struggle within the organization, the kind of conflict that might have ended in violence in the old days of the Nation of Islam.

For a brief time Sunday, those bloody days seemed to be back. Seconds after Mr. Muhammad was shot, a 49-year-old former member of the Nation, James Edward Bess, was dragged away by police and charged with the attack.

Mr. Bess's teeth had been knocked out and his shoulder broken by the crowd that had come to hear Mr. Muhammad speak at the Riverside campus of the University of California.

But scholars who study the close-

ly knit group say that under Mr. Farrakhan's leadership such internal violent conflict is almost unheard of, and that it is highly unlikely that Mr. Farrakhan or his organization had anything to do with the shooting.

Nation of Islam officials declined to comment on the incident. Lawrence H. Mamiya, an associate professor of religion and African studies at Vassar College, who is an expert on the Nation of Islam, said, "This is the first time we've seen this kind of violence since Farrakhan began in the late 1970s."

Mr. Mamiya said that despite Mr. Muhammad's suspension and his growing popularity, especially among young blacks, he remained loyal to Mr. Farrakhan and was still a member of the Nation.

"Khalid's speaking out has caused Farrakhan some problems," he said. "It's made it harder for Farrakhan to move into the mainstream, but not to the point where he'd send people after him."

A former member of the Nation, who asked that his name not be used, said there was growing discontent within the organization to-

ward Mr. Muhammad and his oratory. But he agreed with Mr. Mamiya that the discontent was unlikely to erupt in violence.

"People are upset with his refusal to adhere to Farrakhan's orders," he said. "But there are a lot of hard-core, fire-breathing members of the Nation of Islam who really like Khalid. Certainly, there's been a little bad blood, but most of it has been congenial."

Shortly after learning of the attack, Mr. Farrakhan was said to have acted to ensure that no more blood would be shed.

"He has told everybody to keep calm and not to overreact," said Ahmed Tijani, a Sunni Muslim from Ghana who has known Mr. Farrakhan for 10 years and has taught his top ministers Arabic and Islamic traditions.

Mr. Tijani said that although he was not completely discounting "outside influences," it appeared that the gunman was "an aggrieved person" trying to settle a score.

In the early 1990s, Mr. Muhammad was the regional minister for the West Coast and may have been in charge of Mr. Bess.

"But there is no power struggle," Mr. Tijani said. "Minister Farrakhan is the clear and absolute leader of the Nation of Islam."

Contentions Figure  
The Los Angeles Times reported from Riverside:

People familiar with the suspect described Mr. Bess as a devotee of Mr. Farrakhan and a contentious figure who was removed from his post as a leader of the Seattle-area mosque.

He once wrote an open letter in a black community newspaper criticizing the mayor of Seattle for denouncing remarks by Mr. Farrakhan. On another occasion, he said on a public access television station in Seattle that violence was the way to deal with black leaders who let down the black community.



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# D-Day's Secretive Skulkers

## An Array of Illusionist Armies Fooled Hitler

By Ken Ringle  
Washington Post Service

The King hath note of all that they intend.  
By interceptions which they know not of.

"Henry V," Act 2, Scene 2

BLETCHLEY, England — Shakespeare was writing about another invasion of France, of course, but his words, inscribed on a plaque in the oak-paneled manor house at Bletchley Park, tell as much about what really happened 50 years ago on June 6 as all the tales of blood and valor on the beaches of Normandy.

For what is still far too rarely appreciated, even half a century later, is how much the climactic battle of World War II was fought and won in the shadowland of stealth and deception. It was a victory achieved in no small part by an anonymous army of toymakers, scenery painters, illusionists and purveyors of electronic make-believe, all guided by a legion of cryptographic skulkers so secretive that their work is still not fully known.

The de facto headquarters of this looking-glass war lay here 46 miles (75 kilometers) north of London on the 55-acre (22-hectare) still barbed-wire-rimmed remnant of a once-grand Victorian estate.

Here, in a series of drafty frame huts and dank concrete bunkers, about 7,000 people labored feverishly on the eve of D-Day to secure the invasion of Hitler's Europe by first invading and manipulating Hitler's mind.

So successful were they at skewing his version of reality that even as the largest invasion fleet in history hove into sight off Normandy, the crucial strength of the German war machine was occupied elsewhere, bombarding imaginary armies, repelling thousands of 3-foot (1-meter) tall paratroops made of straw.

"If you ask me were the deceptions effective, I would say they were absolutely vital on D-Day," says the military historian M. R. D. Foot. "We would have been mad to attempt the invasion without them, precisely because Hitler had so many more divisions in France than we could land quickly. Had he been able to mass them to meet us, we would have been finished. And it was a near enough thing as it was."

But goaded by psychological feints at other corners of his empire, Hitler ignored an ageless maxim of military strategy: Try to be strong everywhere and you're not strong anywhere.

Alerted by hundreds of landing craft spotted in the lochs of Scotland, 16 divisions of German troops (Hitler had only seven in Normandy), stood poised across the North Sea awaiting an imminent invasion of Norway. The Scottish landing craft were plywood stage props, the Norwegian invasion a myth.

Alarmed by aerial reconnaissance showing hundreds of troop encampments and tank divisions in southeast England, Hitler held six

armored divisions and 19 other divisions north of the Seine to meet the Allied landing that was certain to come between Dunkirk and Dieppe at the narrowest part of the English Channel in the Pas de Calais. The tanks made of wood.

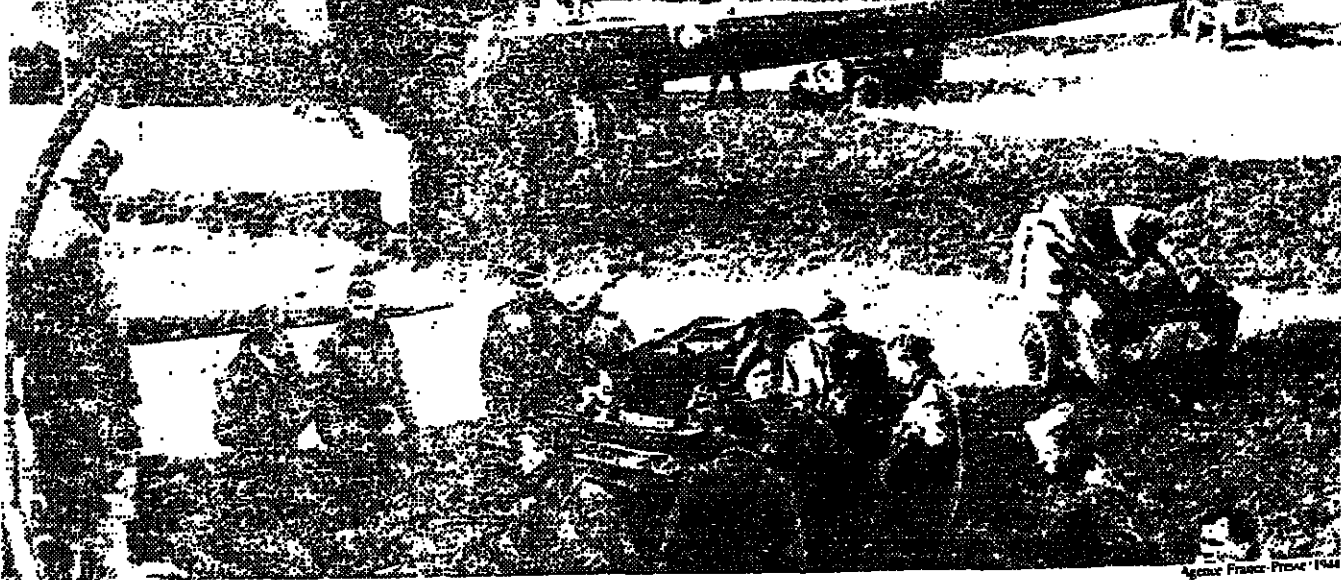
Other German divisions garrisoned southern France in response to an appearance in Gibraltar by an actor disguised as British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery.

In the predawn June 6 darkness northeast of Normandy between Le Havre and Boulogne, fleets of small launches trailing radar-reflecting balloons pitched and rolled their way toward shore while above them two squadrons of Royal Air Force bombers loosed a specially designed pattern of aluminum chaff and electronic signals designed to appear on German radar as a huge fleet of warships.

Ten miles offshore, screened by banks of smoke, the launch crews switched on sound amplifiers, touching off the rattling of anchor chains, the squeal of steam derricks lowering heavy objects and the thump of landing craft banging the sides of transports.

They were all illusions. But as captured Wehrmacht documents would later show, they were tremendously effective. They hopelessly confused the Germans and forced them to reserve or divert armored units that, properly positioned, would have blown the Allied landings off the map.

Still, as Mr. Foot and others em-



Allied air crews worked around Dakota transport planes at this unidentified English base shortly before the D-Day landings.

phasize, the deceptions would have been useless without the work at Bletchley Park, where a band of eccentric geniuses had broken the German codes in the war's earliest years.

"What you have to remember about deceptions," says F.H. Hinsley, the Cambridge professor who authored the official history of British intelligence in World War II, "is that if they're to be successful, two things are imperative: First, the enemy must be kept totally in the dark about what you don't want him to know, and second, you

must know everything he's thinking all the time, especially when he's confronted with what you want him to believe."

Thanks to Bletchley's early and long-secret penetration of German radio traffic, Mr. Hinsley says, "we were able to locate, early on, the entire German espionage network in Britain, eliminate parts of it and use others to feed Hitler disinformation. We were also able to learn Hitler's thinking about where and when the invasion would eventually come, play to his prejudices and hunches, and learn when and

whether he took our bait. We were reading his mind all the time."

In the nearly 20 years since F.W. Winterbotham's book "The Ultra Secret" first made public the extent of Allied code-breaking in World War II, much has been written about Bletchley Park and its cast of code-cracking irregulars.

Their work consisted of three basic areas. First, it involved the technical challenge of engineering what became the first electronic programmable computers, not only to solve the increasing number and complexity of German ciphers, but

to greatly reduce the time for decoding individual messages.

Second, it involved meticulous analysis of the messages themselves, not only for the subtleties of linguistic translation but, in light of what was already known of the sender and receiver, their branches of service, their present tactical situations and so on.

Finally it involved the dissemination of this "Ultra" secret information to specific commanders on a need-to-know basis, through the small number of liaison intelligence officers cleared for Ultra security.

## Will March In Parade on Bastille Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MULHOUSE, France — For the first time since the war, German troops will march down the Champs Elysees in France's traditional military parade July 14, President Francois Mitterrand announced Tuesday.

Mr. Mitterrand invited the European Army Corps, which includes German soldiers, to march in the parade, a gesture of reconciliation at the end of a two-day meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Mitterrand also invited Mr. Kohl to attend the traditional Bastille Day parade, which marks the anniversary of the 1789 Revolution, saying the symbolic march would "mark in a very clear way our European commitment on this fundamental question of common security."

The chancellor made his own goodwill gesture by returning to France 28 paintings taken by the Nazis at the end of World War II. The paintings had hung in an East German museum since the war.

One painting, an untitled canvas by Claude Monet from the 1870s, shows a snowy road in the countryside near Paris. Mr. Kohl asked Mr. Mitterrand to return it to its previous owners. (AP, Reuters)

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## Some Recommended Reading About the D-Day Invasion

New York Times Service

AMERICA AT D-DAY  
A Book of Remembrance  
By Richard Goldstein  
Delta Paper, \$14.95

Richard Goldstein, an editor in the sports department at The New York Times, covers both sides of the Atlantic in a swift narrative — woven out of recollections of combatants and civilians, news accounts and many memoirs, books and articles — that lets Americans feel the burst of fearful excitement at home when the invasion was announced.

DISASTER AT D-DAY  
The Germans Defeat the Allies, June 1944  
By Peter Tsouras  
Greenhill Books, \$29.95

Peter Tsouras, an analyst at the U.S. Army's Intelligence and Threat Center, concocts a fine adventure. He supposes a few Allied actions during the invasion were less successful than they really were, a few German actions came out better, and that from these small incidents an Allied catastrophe follows inexorably. This book could become addictive. All war buffs will start to imagine alternatives to Mr. Tsouras's scenarios. Who knows how many volumes this one could breed?

D-DAY AND THE INVASION OF NORMANDY  
By Anthony Kemp  
Discoveries/Abrams, \$12.95

The most compact, least expensive D-Day book may be the most indispensable. All volumes in the Discoveries series are ingeniously designed, but this one is triumphant. Its perfect union of photographs, drawings and text makes the most complex machinery and movements of the invasion understandable.

D-DAY NORMANDY  
The Story and Photographs  
By Donald M. Goldstein, Katherine V. Dillon and J. Michael Wenger  
Bracon's Ltd., \$24.95

The hundreds of photographs of the invasion and the people involved in it, both military and civilian, convey almost unbearable emotions and a tremendous amount of information about what happened at Normandy. The accompanying text, although written by distinguished and skilled historians, suffers too often from sentimentality.

D-DAY 1994  
Edited by Theodore A. Wilson  
University Press of Kansas  
Cloth, \$45. Paper, \$22.50

A collection of essays by 17 people, most of them

historians specializing in World War II, follows a similar volume published 23 years ago, also for the Eisenhower Foundation in Kansas. A reader may be astonished at how much scholarly digging and the release of once-secret information have transformed the history of a war that is remembered by so many people still alive. At times it seems like a whole new war.

JUNE 6, 1944  
The Voices of D-Day  
By Gerald Astor  
St. Martin's, \$25.95

Himself a World War II veteran and a veteran journalist, Gerald Astor builds his account of the invasion on interviews and correspondence with about 80 survivors of the battle. He largely limits his own narrative to setting up the situations his informants then describe. That is wise reticence, for these are touching and often wonderfully entertaining voices.

PARACHUTE INFANTRY  
An American Paratrooper's Memoir of D-Day and the Fall of the Third Reich  
By David Kervon Webster  
Louisiana State University, \$29.95

David Webster survived his parachuting days in Normandy and became a magazine reporter and writ-

er before he died in a boating accident 33 years ago. He left this gutsy, sometimes bemused and sometimes angry memoir behind, and it is now published for the first time. It bites and hangs on.

D-DAY, JUNE 6, 1944  
The Climactic Battle of World War II  
By Stephen E. Ambrose  
Simon & Schuster, \$30

As director of the Eisenhower Center in New Orleans, Mr. Ambrose has been able to use the 1,200 oral histories of veterans deposited there plus firsthand stories from British, Canadian, German and French sources. The descriptions of individual ordeals make this book outstanding.

VOICES OF D-DAY  
The Story of the Allied Invasion Told by Those Who Were There  
Edited by Ronald J. Drez  
Louisiana State University, \$24.95

This is the natural companion to "D-Day, June 6, 1944," by Stephen Ambrose. Ronald Drez, the deputy director of Mr. Ambrose's Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans, uses the same store of taped memories of D-Day veterans Mr. Ambrose mined for his book. Mr. Drez cuts and edits the tales of 150 of them into a continuous narrative.

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— hand delivery	S.Kr. 3,500	36	1,900	1,000
Switzerland	S.Fr. 610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe ex. C.B.	S. 485	—	265	145
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Germany  
Will March  
In Parade on  
Bastille Day

سكرا من الامل

## In Soweto, Whites Get a Hands-on Lesson in Zulu

By Bill Keller

New York Times Staff

SOWETO, South Africa — If Ursula Pretorius was surprised to find herself, for the first time in her 29 years, in a black township, it was nothing compared to the amazement she created — a fair-skinned Afrikaner woman with long, auburn hair and vermilion eyeshadow, on foot in Soweto on a Saturday morning.

The shoppers and the children playing dodgeball and the front yard gossipers froze and stared at, smiling nervously, this pale apparition crossed the dusty street and opened her mouth.

"Sawubona!" she hailed in her novice Zulu. "Kunjani!" For Ursula Pretorius and eight other white students in the beginner Zulu class of Vusumisi Baloyi, the field trip to Soweto was the culmination of six weeks of study, in which the subject was not just language but their own country.

The students are part of a white rush to study African languages. Some are driven by fears for their job security, others by curiosity about the newly empowered black majority, or simply by a sense that with political equality normal human discourse is now possible.

"Before, no matter what your thoughts were, you were white," said Glenda Maasburg, 31, another student on the Soweto excursion. "You were the cause of their being where they were. Now they have a black president, and maybe we'll become a little more acceptable to them."

The students on this field trip are all employees of the Central News Agency, a chain of stores selling reading material and office supplies, which has begun offering Zulu study as a post-apartheid perk for white employees. For six weeks, they have met each Wednesday night at the company's human resources office, under a sign proclaiming: "We need to redefine management in this country by appreciating the Afrikaneness of our people."

They paired off with black teaching assistants to prac-

tice the difficult clicks of their new language. They sang freedom songs. They learned sentences they had selected as most useful to them.

"Some ask for phrases they can use with their gardeners — 'Take that weed, not the shrub,' or 'Please water here,'" said Johan van Niekerk, 36, a regional manager.

Mr. van Niekerk learned phrases that would enable him to share the thrill of transition: "How does it feel to vote?" and "We can make it work."

"It's actually opened my mind a bit," he said. "Getting to know the culture. Why they think the way they do."

"Like, we always wondered why they talk so loud," said Mrs. Maasburg, a systems manager, whose daughter is learning Zulu in fifth grade. "They explained it's just the way they speak. It's things like that."

"Or, we think they're rude because they don't say thank you if you give them some aspirin tablets," Mrs. Pretorius added. "It turns out they're afraid if you thank somebody for medicine you won't get well. This has been the problem all along."

In addition to their phrases, they have learned new body language, such as averting the gaze to show respect, cupping the hands to show gratitude.

Their black teaching aides have given them Zulu names, a reversal of the tradition that blacks adopt English aliases for the convenience of white masters. Mrs. Pretorius is Nobuhle, meaning mother of beauty. Mrs. Maasburg is Busiswe, or blessing. Mr. van Niekerk is Lwazi, seeker of knowledge.

A few of the men had been in Soweto before, as soldiers manning roadblocks after the student uprising in the 1970s. Most had never set foot in any black township.

On Monday, they rode into Soweto the way most blacks do, boarding a bright red minivan from the black taxi depot in downtown Johannesburg and paying the 60-cent fare.

Lighting in Diepkloof, a middle-class neighborhood of

the vast black metropolis, they strolled the streets, gawking and being gawked at.

"The houses are so close together!" Mrs. Pretorius observed to Mrs. Maasburg, both residents of spacious suburbs.

They shopped for groceries, and then prepared an African lunch of cornmeal mush and tomato gravy. They sang and played games. Most of all, they talked, growing bolder as Soweto residents welcomed them with evident delight and shouts of new South African solidarity.

"This is very absolutely wonderful," said Cameron Thabala, after bantering with Glenda Maasburg at the doorway of his simple cottage. "We must enjoy this."

Like most of his neighbors, Mr. Thabala has impressive credentials as a linguist, speaking English, five African languages, and a smattering of school Afrikaans, but he was warmly forgiving of his visitor's grammatical blunders and admiring of her intentions.

As they walked, the whites grew more confident of their "sawubona" ("hello," literally, "I see you"), "kunjani" ("how are you?"), and "yabo" ("yes," used as an all-purpose response).

"Sawubona, Mama!" said Mrs. Pretorius, approaching Elizabeth Mafure at the gate of the little bungalow she shares with her husband and five children, a household in which no one has a job.

"My name is Nobuhle," Mrs. Pretorius said. "I work at CNA."

"That's good," Mrs. Mafure replied. "Can you get me a job at CNA?"

"Yabo, that's a problem," Mrs. Pretorius said, blushing. Mrs. Mafure pressed on in Zulu: "We are happy to see you here. If you leave your addresses, then we can visit you as well."

Mrs. Pretorius turned to her helper, Sowabalo Rozana, who translated for her. She smiled and wished Mrs. Mafure a nice day.

## CHINA: A Cause Is Born

Continued from Page 1

"rioters," authorities have said. But China has refused to give a complete accounting of the number of casualties or to hold an inquiry into the circumstances in which unarmed civilians were killed.

The government claims that only about 300 died, most of them soldiers and "thugs." U.S. Embassy officials concluded at the time that between 500 and 800 Chinese died, while human rights organizations have said several thousand were killed.

Mrs. Ding has so far located 84 families of those killed and nearly 50 other families of people seriously injured.

In a petition asking for an official reassessment of the crackdown, seven dissidents, including a former student leader, Wang Dan, said it was time for the government to "untie the knot in the people's heart."

Instead, Mrs. Ding said, on the fifth anniversary of Tiananmen, authorities have ordered stepped-up surveillance of families of those killed in the massacre.

Mrs. Ding is a prime target. Of the hundreds of families of victims, only she and her husband, Jiang Peikun, also a university professor, have dared to acknowledge consistently and publicly that a family member was killed by the army.

Police have watched the couple's apartment and harassed anyone trying to visit. Mrs. Ding said police have kept 24-hour surveillance on her since May 20.

Mrs. Ding said Sunday that she had written to the government to say she and her husband would start a two-day hunger strike Thursday unless their freedom was restored.

Writing from her apartment, where the couple keep their son's ashes in a shrine in the bedroom, Mrs. Ding asked, "Is he not even allowed to have an untainted space in which his spirit can rest?"

"Can his parents not even have a moment of peace to commemorate the fifth anniversary of his death?" she wrote. "We can hardly bear it."

Mrs. Ding's accounts of the army attack underscore how varied its victims were. They included onlookers as well as protesters — students, teachers, white and blue-collar workers and children.

Mrs. Ding found the story of a nurse killed by a bullet in the throat as she lifted her head from treating the wounded. A university teacher was killed trying to persuade his students to return to campus.

Mrs. Ding said she has found no instance of the victims having used violence against the soldiers, as the government has claimed.

Mrs. Ding's campaign has helped reveal how deep is the fear of Tiananmen's survivors. Families of those killed are afraid to acknowledge the deaths, she said. Several have refused to see her or accept her donations, even though there are no strings attached.

Mrs. Ding went public with her case in 1991 to counter a claim by Prime Minister Li Peng that families did not want an accounting of the dead and injured.

At first, she said, it took months to get a name or address of victims' families because people feared political reprisal. But in the last year, Mrs. Ding said, the leads have multiplied and the number of families she has found has mushroomed.

She sends the donations to the victims' families twice a year, with the neediest receiving the most. The money comes from the United States, Japan and Germany.

## China Condemned Over Treatment of Political Prisoners

Reuters

BEIJING — The human rights group Amnesty International demanded Tuesday that China release political prisoners and end torture in its prisons.

Amnesty, in a report issued to coincide with the anniversary of the June 1989 crackdown on student protesters, said thousands of persons arrested at the time continued to be imprisoned and in some cases maltreated.

"Despite China's rapid economic changes that have increased freedoms and relaxed social controls, there has been no fundamental change in the government's human rights policy," the London-based group said in a statement.

"Arbitrary arrests, unfair trials and torture continue to be widespread, and the death penalty is used extensively for a wide range of offenses," it said.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, asked about the allegations, dismissed the rights group as unworthy.

"Chinese prisons treat prisoners with humanitarianism and in a civilized manner according to law," the spokesman said. "Amnesty International is deeply biased against China. It has issued many groundless and irresponsible reports in the past."

Amnesty's latest report includes a list of 75 people believed to have

been killed by troops during the crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators.

"Amnesty International calls on the Chinese authorities to investigate and account for all the victims of extrajudicial executions, compensate their families and bring those responsible to justice," the group said.

The report also included an appeal from political prisoners jailed at Hanyang Prison in Hubei Province, describing torture and other examples of alleged ill treatment.

Beijing has repeatedly dismissed reports of torture, saying it is forbidden by Chinese law.

"Every political prisoner in Hubei has a history of blood and tears," Amnesty quoted the prisoners' appeal as saying.

"From the day of arrest we are threatened and tortured by the police to extract confessions," the prisoners said. "We are not permitted to read books or write; we cannot laugh or sing; we cannot see visitors or write letters. We are punished frequently for breaking prison regulations."

The appeal cited specific incidents, such as a 24-year-old prisoner beaten and whipped for eight hours.

## Berlusconi States Desire To Try an Ex-Nazi in Italy

Reuters

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi told an American Jewish group on Tuesday that he was committed to seeing a German former SS officer living in Argentina put on trial in Italy for war crimes.

Rabbi Abraham Cooper, associate dean of the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center, said Mr. Berlusconi had taken "great pains" to reassure him that no one in his cabinet had any links with World War II fascism.

Rabbi Cooper and fellow center official Shimon Samuel were the first representatives of a major Jewish organization to meet Mr. Berlusconi since he was sworn in this month as the head of a coalition, which includes ministers from the neo-fascist-led National Alliance.

They said they had given Mr. Berlusconi and Justice Minister Alfredo Biondi a 103-page dossier on the former Nazi SS captain Erich Priebke, who was put under house arrest in San Carlos di Barloche three weeks ago.

The Justice Ministry has begun proceedings to extradite Mr. Priebke, 61, to Italy, to answer allegations of involvement in the massacre of 335 Italians, including 75 Jews, at the Ardeatine Caves outside Rome in March 1944.

Mr. Berlusconi also said Tuesday that a request attributed to him that Mussolini "did some good things" in Italy had been taken out of context.

Political opponents criticized Mr. Berlusconi over the weekend after the remark, which was part of a Washington Post interview, was reported prominently in Italian newspapers and on television.

Mr. Berlusconi said Tuesday that he had not expressed his own view but had sought to explain how his coalition partner, Gianfranco Fini of the National Alliance, regarded the wartime dictator.

Mr. Berlusconi had been quoted as saying that although Mussolini took away liberties and led Italy into war, for a while he "did some good things here, and that's something that history says is correct."

## EUROPE: Deal on Leader

Continued from Page 1

commissioner and former Dutch foreign minister, has been mentioned as a possible successor, NATO sources said.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain has supported Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, to succeed Mr. Delors, although most EU officials dismiss his chances because of Britain's frequent opposition to EU initiatives.

Officials in Brussels say Mr. Major would find it hard to fight Mr. Delors at all costs after his em-

barrassing climbdown in a dispute over EU voting rules two months ago. His clout could be reduced further if his Conservative Party scores badly in next week's European Parliament elections, as polls suggest.

One British official cautioned that Mr. Delors had not even declared his candidacy and that the French-German pressure could alienate Spain and Italy. But he added, "If a bandwagon gets going, we won't lie down in front of it and let it crush us."

## JAPAN: After a Slump in the Economy, a New World JOBS: Trim Workers' Protections

Continued from Page 1

month, a period during which wholesale prices have been in continuous decline. But there are signs that price declines could accelerate, undermining Japanese fiscal and monetary policies.

Already, for example, monetary officials have lost their ability to prompt new capital spending with cheaper credit. Burdened by excess capacity, and with scant prospects of profitable returns on investments, companies' borrowing from banks fell in the year ended March 31, 1994, for the first time since World War II, despite interest rates at historic lows.

Political uncertainty adds to the risk. The government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is Japan's first minority administration in nearly four decades. Mr. Hata could be ousted by a no-confidence vote at any time, although there is a growing conviction that he will not be challenged in that way, so as to prevent a new general election that few politicians want.

In any event, Mr. Hata, whose government has yet to pass a budget for the year that began April 1, faces a difficult time in compiling a series of deregulation and market-opening measures to try to placate Washington before the Group of Seven summit meeting of leading industrialized nations in Naples in early July. Even if Mr. Hata manages to stay in power through the end of the year, the prospect of elections in early 1995 could further disrupt economic policy-making.

But the consensus of economists in Japan clearly is that the chances of Japan's slipping into a disastrous deflationary spiral are receding. On Tuesday, in the latest bullish sign, the government reported that Japan's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 2.8 percent in April from 2.9 percent in March, the first fall in three months.

While most economists expect the jobless rate to rise over time, April's improvement was encouraging insofar as worsening unemployment is seen as the chief threat

to private consumption and economic recovery.

Also promising was news that housing starts had jumped 11.6 percent in April and that Japan's index of leading economic indicators, which tries to predict economic performance in the coming six months, had risen to 90.9 points in March from a reading of 54.2 in February.

"It's quite clear that we're seeing the beginning of the end of the recession," Jasper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities, said.

That sentiment has been reflected in Tokyo's stock market, where the Nikkei index climbed 134.62 points Tuesday to 20,973.59, in heavy turnover of 530 million shares. The close put the Nikkei, which has spurred nearly 10 percent over the past two months, at its highest level since Sept. 13, 1993.

The stock market's rally has been driven by optimism that economic recovery will bring about a turnaround in corporate profits after four years of declines. It also has benefited from heavy buying by foreign investors, who see Tokyo as attractive relative to other major bourses.

"The liquidity all of a sudden favors Japan," Paul Migliorato, a senior salesman at Jardine Fleming Securities, said. "We may see the market pause at 21,000, but the trend is definitely up."

To some analysts, though, that optimism fails to consider the question of Japan's economy's reaction as its growing exposure to international competition feeds a spiral of declining prices.

Lower prices spell relief for Japanese consumers, but they also depress profits for Japanese companies. That, in turn, could spark further job losses and investment cutbacks and prolong the recession.

So far, growing imports of low-priced beer and clothing have served notice of the coming revolution in Japanese retailing. But the process has just begun.

"What we've seen in the way of price revolution so far is as yet

nothing compared to what promises to lie ahead," Mr. Takahashi said.

Japan's biggest supermarket operator, Daiichi Inc., for example, aims to cut all its retail prices in half in three years. To do so, it has rapidly been forging connections with foreign suppliers, cutting out Japanese middlemen.

And now, the trend toward getting products and materials from cheaper offshore producers is beginning to spread beyond easily imported final goods to basic materials supplied by industries that are pillars of the Japanese economy.

In April, for example, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said it would import steel from South Korea — a transaction that would have been unthinkable 10 years ago but one that other Japanese automakers now are considering.

A similar story is emerging in petrochemicals, imports of which are set to be liberalized in 1996. In a classic example of how the Japanese economy has been structured for the benefit of industry rather than consumers, prices of naphtha used by industry are low, subsidized in effect by high prices for gasoline.

But last month, a maverick operator in Nagoya set up a discount gas station, so far at least, defying government efforts to shut it down.

The OECD study opens with a call for governments to follow fiscal and monetary policies that minimize cyclical unemployment and provide an economic framework for job creation programs.

It advocates greater flexibility in setting wage costs, and suggests reassessing minimum wage laws that are deemed to be harming prospects in some countries for the creation of jobs for young people. The study says there is a strong case for governments to reduce the level of payroll taxes and social security contributions paid by employers, especially in Europe.

The report recommends reforming the system of unemployment

benefits in some countries to make sure that they are not so high that they discourage the jobless from looking for work. At the same time it proposes a reform of income taxes for low-wage workers, who often find their earnings so heavily taxed that they become what is known as the "working poor."

Among other recommendations contained in the report are:

• A call for increased flexibility of working time to create jobs that meet the needs of workers, although not by means of legislation. Instead, the report says greater understanding of flexible working hours is needed by both industry and trade unions.

• A proposal to encourage a more entrepreneurial climate by eliminating red tape that increases start-up costs for venture capitalists. Governments are urged to set up information centers for entrepreneurs, banks are told they should be more flexible in extending loans to fledgling businesses, and the report even suggests that accounting firms should contemplate treating human resources as balance sheet assets.

• A suggestion that new technologies should be encouraged and spread among OECD member nations to create more high-wage jobs in new high-productivity industries.

• A call for better job training programs for those who are out of work.

• A proposal for improved education programs such as on-the-job training, apprenticeships, and U.S.-style headstart programs that encourage early entry into the educational system for young children.

The OECD report notes that many of workers and managers will find the changes "wrenching."

At next week's ministerial meeting in Paris the OECD secretariat will be seeking a mandate to tailor its reform proposals for each member country.

But the goal of "sustainable development" in the Third World to prevent underdeveloped nations from falling into chronic crises has long been a goal of the international community and has proven to be difficult to fulfill.

Such crises as famines or wars often force the diversion of development aid funds into emergency relief. With pressures remaining high to cut budgets and a public perception that Africa is a "bottomless pit" for aid money, it is unclear whether governments can allocate sufficient funds for both.

The report recommends reforming the system of unemployment

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Among other recommendations contained in the report are:

• A call for increased flexibility of working time to create jobs that meet the needs of workers, although not by means of legislation. Instead, the report says greater understanding of flexible working hours is needed by both industry and trade unions.

• A proposal to encourage a more entrepreneurial climate by eliminating red tape that increases start-up costs for venture capitalists. Governments are urged to set up information centers for entrepreneurs, banks are told they should be more flexible in extending loans to fledgling businesses, and the report even suggests that accounting firms should contemplate treating human resources as balance sheet assets.

• A suggestion that new technologies should be encouraged and spread among OECD member nations to create more high-wage jobs in new high-productivity industries.

• A call for better job training programs for those who are out of work.

• A proposal for improved education programs such as on-the-job training, apprenticeships, and U.S.-style headstart programs that encourage early entry into the educational system for young children.

The OECD report notes that many of workers and managers will find the changes "wrenching."

At next week's ministerial meeting in Paris the OECD secretariat will be seeking a mandate to tailor its reform proposals for each member country.

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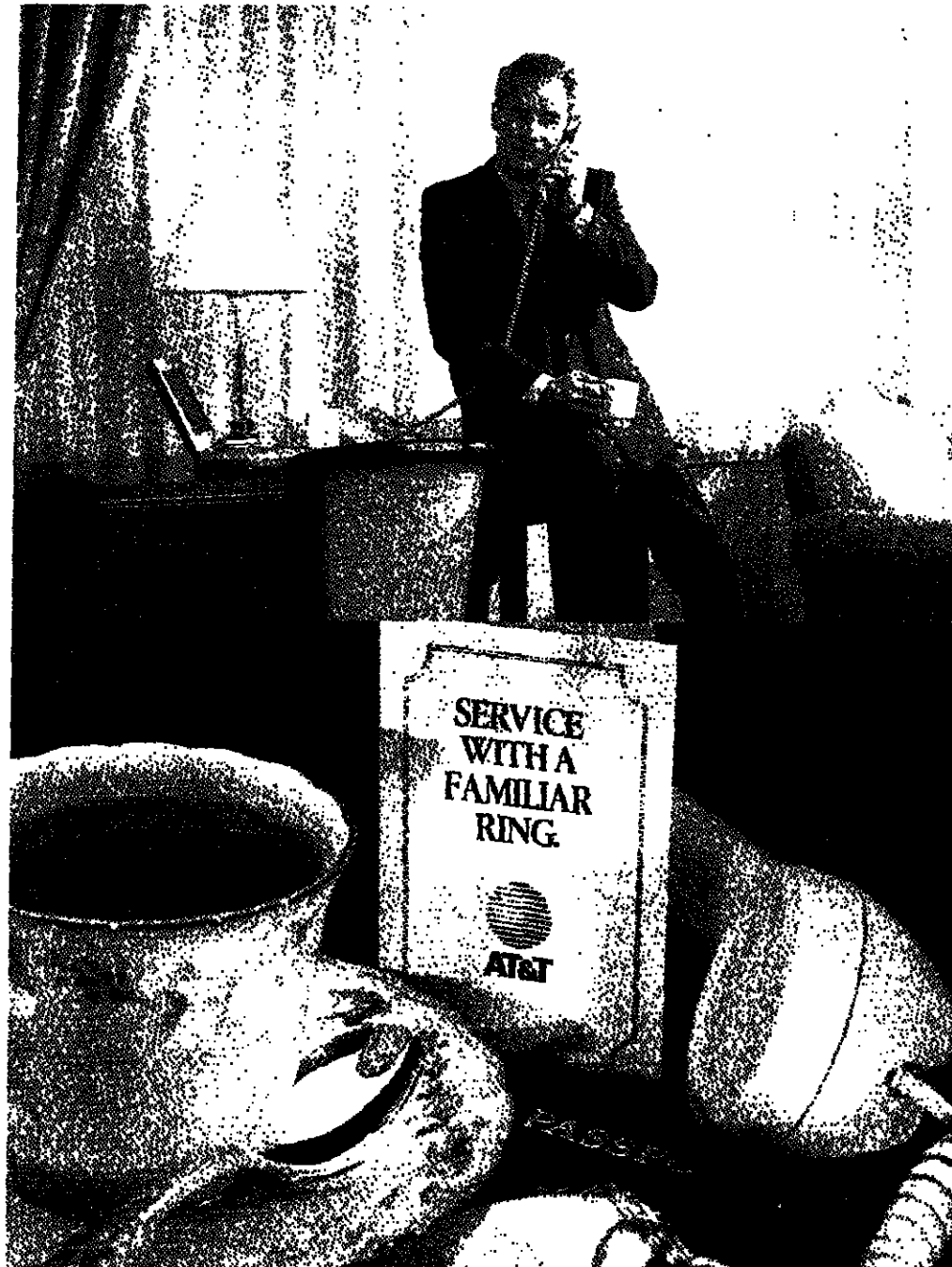


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## BOOKS

"The epic becomes a sham," said Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, a leader of France's largest party on the right, the Rally for the Republic. (AP, Reuters)

IT is a strange sensation indeed. Reading through this small volume. As a writer of stories, I am at first embarrassed for John Cheever, knowing that these are early pieces and that he did not choose to republish them in his maturity (I almost feel like saying "when he was John Cheever," since the earliest stories here are so faithfully imitative of Hemingway as to read like small parodies, and do not come near to reflecting the enchantment and charm of the John Cheever we know, even as his most casual). The first story, "Fall Rise and Go," is a quiet one, and would make a curiosity to certain gatherings, where literate people play word games with each other. The game could be called Name the Writer.

This, folks, is the work of a 1940s-year-old boy with strong mimetic gifts, and is not yet Cheever. It just isn't. And claims to the contrary no matter what justification is nailed to them by scholarly phrases, are specious. The word "forerunner" is used in the introductory materials to "Thirteen Uncollected Stories by John Cheever," and one can admit this about perhaps half the number of the stories here, in that they manage to carry dramatic and evocative moments with a sense of moral resonance — but they are not close to the charms and prose spells one finds in the work Cheever chose to preserve in his collection.

Ultimately, I am troubled about the publishing of work as uneven as this in a way that purports to represent the author, even in his formative stages. This is perhaps especially true in this particular instance. Astute imitations of Hemingway don't really teach us much about any emerging writer, since writers of every stamp and

Richard Bausch, whose collection of stories, "Rare & Endangered Species," will be out this summer, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

**MOGADISHU, Somalia** — Cholera in Somalia has killed 675 people out of 17,000 cases since the epidemic broke out in late January, the United Nations said.

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## North Korea: Skillful Inscrutability Again, Pyongyang Attempts to Parry at Edge of No Return

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO**—The effort now is to convince the North Koreans that, in unloading fuel from a nuclear reactor and preventing United Nations inspectors from sampling it, they are at the edge of no return.

South Korea's president, Kim Young Sam, called President Bill Clinton on Tuesday. Mr. Kim's spokesman said the two leaders decided that the issue had reached a "very dangerous point."

The Security Council, in subdued language intended to appease China, which has consistently opposed sanctions, attempted late Monday to send the same message.

In a statement adopted after days of consultation, the Security Council said further consideration would take place to achieve full compliance with UN requirements on nuclear safeguards. That was a veiled reference to sanctions.

But Pyongyang knows no one wants to go that route — not China and certainly not Japan, where the government is doing everything it can to suppress discussion of the extensive contingency plans it has drawn up to cut off hundreds of millions of dollars in funds to the North, and perhaps to participate in a shipping blockade.

Pyongyang may well turn to the technique that has worked so many times before: Offer a little more transparency, just enough to defuse the immediate crisis, and keep building at the Yongbyon nuclear center.

When North Korea first began playing cat and mouse with the Clinton administration over nuclear inspections, Washington's goal seemed simple. The world's most unpredictable Communist state, Mr. Clinton said, could not be permitted to possess a nuclear weapon.

But in the ensuing 18 months, as America

### NEWS ANALYSIS

and its allies have alternately tried to pressure, sweet-talk and threaten the North into giving up its bomb project, reality has set in and the objectives have grown far more complicated.

Over the past few days, as the North has raced to pull nuclear fuel out of one of its reactors in open defiance of its obligations under the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, there are still raging internal arguments among the allies over what to insist upon, how much risk of confrontation to take and what to settle for.

The problem is that Mr. Clinton's initial goal — to establish with certainty that the North does not possess a bomb — is now virtually unattainable. If the North has built one or two, and if that still sly intelligence agencies around the world, the chances of finding it anytime soon is next to nil.

So over the past year or so Washington and its allies have subtly shifted goals.

More important than finding one or two weapons made in the past, American officials began to say late last year, is preventing the

North from acquiring more. While it would be a bad precedent to pay countries off to observe the terms of the Nonproliferation Treaty, the Japanese suggest, it would be worse to let North Korea become the first country to abandon the treaty.

While a nuclear-armed North might be scary, many in South Korea question whether it is worth risking a second disastrous confrontation on the Korean Peninsula in 40 years, especially when the prosperous South has clearly won the economic contest and has so much to lose.

The result has been a muddying of objectives that explains in part how officials could exude that a solution was in sight one week and then despair about looming disaster the next.

"No one is sure exactly what we want, and what we will settle for," a senior Japanese diplomat said the other day. "So no one is quite sure how hard to push."

The North has sensed the confusion, some Korean experts argue, and capitalized on it skillfully.

Several times now Pyongyang has changed the terms of the argument. For seven years it barred inspectors altogether, despite the fact that it signed the treaty in 1985. When it finally allowed inspections, it entered an argument over whether they had the right to visit two mysterious waste dumps, detected by American satellites, that might reveal how much plutonium the country already possessed.

When that issue seemed likely to trigger Security Council action, Pyongyang announced it was withdrawing from the Nonproliferation



**TAKING THE PLUNGE**—A youth trying to beat the heat with the help of his elephant in New Delhi's Yamuna River as the Indian capital wilted under the highest temperature recorded there in 50 years—46 degrees centigrade, or 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

Treaty, sending Washington scrambling to come up with incentives to halt a step that would quite legally bar all inspectors.

A few weeks ago, facing a new threat of economic sanctions, the North switched topics once again. It let the inspectors finish their sampling work in one building while unloading began on fuel from the biggest nuclear reactor, a step that would give Pyongyang the raw material for four or five more bombs and would destroy the best evidence of how much plutonium was diverted in the past. Suddenly, rather

than focus on history, the United States raced to make sure none of the new load of fuel was diverted.

The current crisis is focused on the unloading of that fuel, which over the weekend proceeded at a snail's pace. The director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, warned last week that within days his organization would not be in a position to verify that all nuclear material is accounted for, meaning that there was little left to negotiate about.

Those accusing Washington of taking too soft a line say it has simply been strung along. The North is moving flat out to build a bomb, and the elaborate dance is simply a play for time.

But defenders of the keep-talking strategy say that what the North wants more than a bomb is to retain the mystery of whether it can build one or not. Unless its adversaries are in the dark about the dimensions of the program, according to this theory, the North will be forgotten and not receive the economic aid.

## East Timor Conference in Manila Tests Southeast Asia's 'Good Neighbor' Policy

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

**SINGAPORE**—In an unusual assertion of its weight in Southeast Asia, Indonesia has put strong pressure on the Philippines to cancel an international conference on East Timor, a former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

The pressure forced President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines to bar Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of President Francois Mitterrand of France, and several dozen other prominent foreign supporters of self-determination for East Timor from attending the conference.

But the Philippine supreme court on Tuesday allowed Filipino participants to proceed with

the meeting, although it upheld Mr. Ramos's right to exclude foreigners from taking part.

The affair raises sensitive questions for Indonesia, the Philippines and other ASEAN members over what amounts to interference in each other's internal affairs.

The issue goes to the heart of the ASEAN

### NEWS ANALYSIS

cooperation accord first signed in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei joined later.

Although now widely acknowledged as a group that has done much to help bring peace and rapid economic growth to Southeast Asia, the ASEAN countries were in a state of chronic

conflict with each other before 1967 over territorial, political and other issues.

Since then, Indonesia has been careful to maintain a low-key posture toward its neighbors, despite the fact its size and population of 188 million make it the giant of the region.

Some ASEAN officials maintain that the group could break up if any of its members do not show restraint when responding to the internal problems of other members.

"It is important for us to take sensitivities into account, and we must not talk of rights as if they are in a vacuum," said Syed Hamid Albar, the law minister of Malaysia, when asked on Monday whether the conference on East Timor should be in the Philippines.

"One of the principles of being good neighbors is that one must understand the differ-

ences and sensitivities of your neighbors," he added.

Following a Portuguese pullout from East Timor and an outbreak of fighting between Timorese supporters and opponents of independence, Indonesia invaded the territory in 1975 and formally annexed it the following year.

Although Jakarta insists that the handpicked East Timorese representatives in this "process of decolonization" chose independence through integration with Indonesia, the United Nations has never recognized the move.

Indonesia's military-backed government regarded the East Timorese independence movement as a crypto-Communist group and feared that its success would fan the embers of secession in other parts of Indonesia.

President Subarto of Indonesia, who authorized the takeover of East Timor, has said he could not envisage what would have become of Indonesia if it had tolerated the "seeds of secessionism."

In a statement issued in his name on Friday, Ali Alatas, the foreign minister of Indonesia, said that the planned involvement in the Manila conference of Jose Ramos Horta and other leaders of the political and military movement to win independence for East Timor was "clearly part of a political campaign" to attack and discredit Indonesia.

The conference was also "leaning toward interference in Indonesia's territorial integrity," the statement said.

The statement also indicated that Indonesia

remained unhappy that the conference was in the Philippines, adding that Jakarta retained the right to draw its own conclusions.

Indonesia had earlier withdrawn its delegates from a major regional business conference in the Philippines, and an Indonesian minister had not shown up for a scheduled meeting with Mr. Ramos.

Indonesian officials had also said they were considering other retaliatory measures, including withdrawing Indonesia's support as a host and intermediary for long-running peace talks between Manila and an Islamic group seeking independence for Muslims in the southern part of the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines. Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim nation.

## Baron Marcel Bich Dies at 79; He Founded Bic Pen Empire

Agence France-Press

**PARIS**—Baron Marcel Bich, 79, the founder of the Bic empire of pens and disposable razors, died Monday, his family said.

The Bic company he founded in 1930 made him one of the world's legendary industrialists, as his cheap ballpoint pens, and later razors, cigarette lighters and other disposable objects won a worldwide market.

The baron headed his firm until 1993 when he turned over the chairmanship to his son, Bruno. In 1973, the Bic company also took over DIM, a well-known French hosiery firm, and the Rosy women's lingerie company, making his group the leader in lingerie in France and Italy.

He was also a yachting enthusiast, and his boat competed in the America's Cup in 1970, 1974, 1977 and 1980.

Born on July 29, 1914, in Turin, he was the son of a French mother and an Italian father, the engineer Baron Aimé Mario Bich, who was a descendant of an old aristocratic family from the Savoy region.

From the age of 19, Baron Bich started working as a door-to-door salesman before joining an office equipment firm, where he rose to be director of production in 1939. After World War II, he used all his savings to buy a small pen factory. His goal was to produce his own cheap, disposable ballpoint pen — an unknown product at the time.

The Bic pen was put on the market in November 1953 and caught on in postwar France with a success even the baron never imagined. He brought his product to Italy next, then bought out the English firm

Biro-Swinn in 1957 and the following year took on the lucrative American market.

His Bic pens quickly became a household word, with exports around the globe. The baron headed a multinational company that in 1992 registered a volume of 6 billion francs (more than a billion dollars).

In 1971, he branched out further, buying part of the French couture house Guy Laroche, then DIM two years later, followed by Rosy.

In 1975, Bic launched its disposable razor line, defying the heavy competition that already had a firm hold on the market. In 1983, he took control of the pencil firm Conté.

**Ezra Taft Benson, 94,  
In Eisenhower's Cabinet**

New York Times Service

**Ezra Taft Benson, 94**, president of the Mormon Church since 1985 and a secretary of agriculture in the Eisenhower administration, died Monday at his home in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Benson, who had been in frail health in recent years and rarely appeared in public, died of congestive heart failure, said Bruce Olson, a spokesman for the church. Mr. Benson suffered a broken hip several years ago when he was standing near a horse and it rolled over on him.

He took charge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints seven years ago, as it was emerging as one of the world's fastest-growing denominations. It was also enjoying great prosperity (to remain in good standing, Mormons must pay 10 percent of their income to

the church), and its political influence was growing, particularly among conservative Republicans. Indeed, Mr. Benson once questioned whether it was possible to be a good Mormon and a liberal Democrat at the same time.

Mr. Benson became well known in the 1960s and '70s for his opposition to the civil rights and the women's movements and for his association with the far-right John Birch Society.

**Fabrizio Mancinelli, Headed  
Sistine Chapel Restoration**

**ROME (AP)**—Fabrizio Mancinelli, 54, the Vatican art official who oversaw the restoration of Michelangelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, died Sunday, several months after doctors operated to remove a tumor from his pancreas, a colleague said.

Mr. Mancinelli officially was the Vatican Museums' director of Byzantine, medieval and modern art, and was responsible for the picture gallery. But he also was an authority on Raphael and Michelangelo.

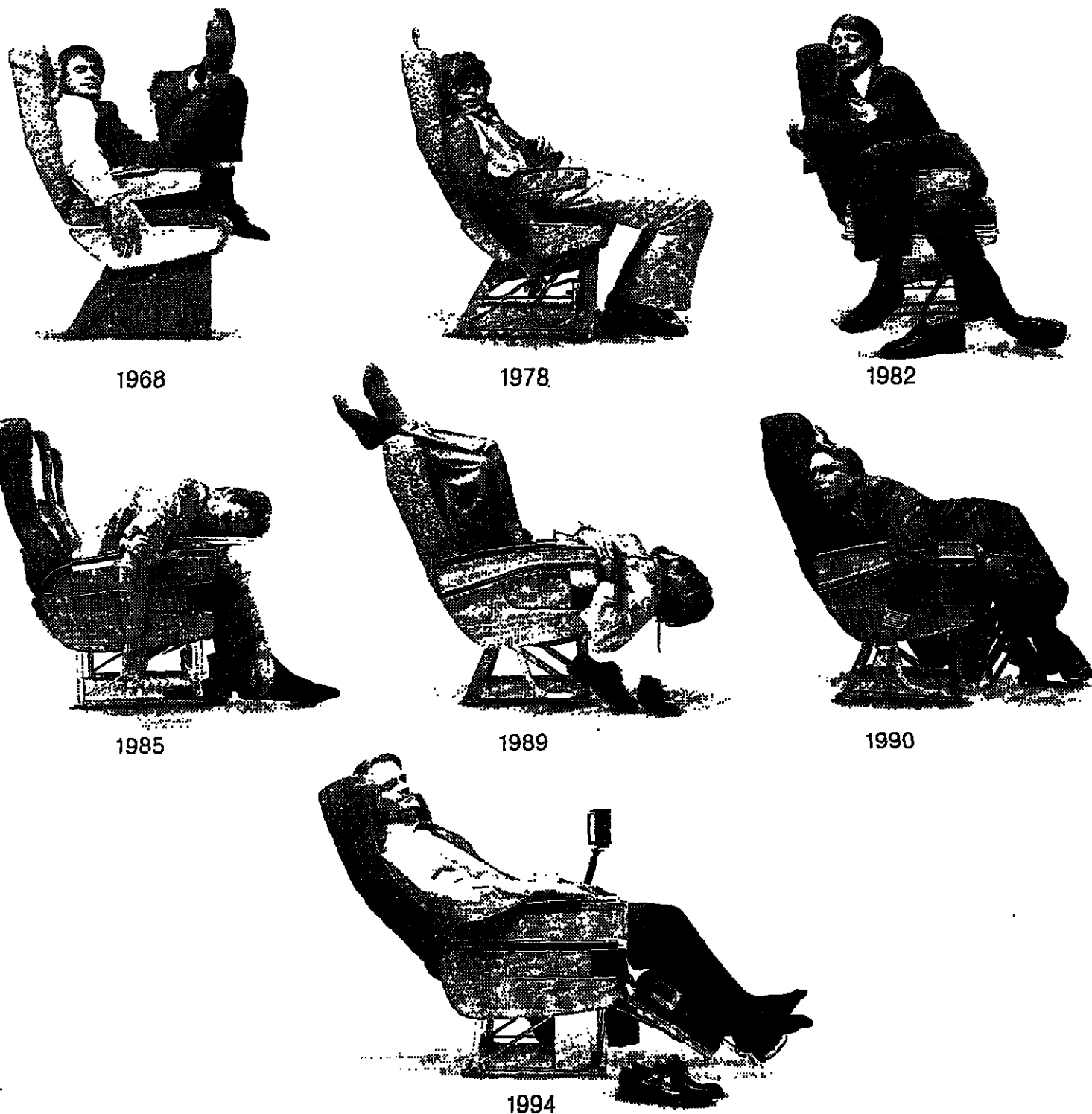
Juan Carlos Onetti, 84, a Uruguayan-born novelist and poet and one of Latin America's most distinguished writers, died of a heart attack Monday in Madrid.

### Vatican Stamp for Galileo

The Associated Press

**VATICAN CITY**—The Vatican issued Tuesday two stamps on Tuesday commemorating the 17th-century astronomer Galileo Galilei, who was once condemned by the church for contending that the Earth was not the center of the universe.

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**Herald Tribune**





# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Enough Sinn Fein Stalling

The latest peace initiative for Northern Ireland, set forth by the Irish and British governments in December, received a small boost on life last week after months of stalemate. Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, political arm of the Irish Republican Army, promised to respond to the December proposals after the elections for the European Parliament on June 9. Nothing guarantees a positive or even an encouraging response, but the pledge represents a small adjustment of Mr. Adams' previous stalling. It was undoubtedly prompted by a tough statement out of Downing Street that provided its final clarifications of the proposal to negotiate and, with Irish backing, sent a take-it-or-leave-it message to Mr. Adams.

Compared with Rwanda, Bosnia or even Washington, the killing in Northern Ireland appears to be only a minor catastrophe. On average just over 100 people have died each year in the sectarian violence that has been going on for a quarter of a century. It is no small problem, though, for those who live in the province, or even in Britain and the Irish Republic. Two weekends ago, for example, Protestant loyalist terrorists made an unsuccessful attempt to bomb a pub in central Dublin, killing one man and wounding another. This followed a week in which four Catholic men were shot and killed by Protestant gunmen, a British soldier was abducted and killed by the IRA, and an employee at a Royal Ulster Constabulary police station lost his life to a bomb. This continual violence obviously takes a toll on both sides and prompts responsible national leaders to move toward peace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Slovakia Needs Friends

In the 15 months that he served as prime minister of the newly independent state of Slovakia, Vladimir Meciar came close to running it into the ground. Production dropped 10 percent in 1993 alone, and unemployment rose to 15 percent in the cities and 30 percent in the countryside. Along the way, Mr. Meciar, an ex-boxer and longtime Communist apparatchik, never ceased pounding away at Slovakia's beleaguered minorities, the Gypsies and Hungarians. Banned out in March, Mr. Meciar wants his old job back. Western governments and investors have reason to hope he doesn't get it.

Once Slovakia split from the Czech Republic in 1993, Mr. Meciar brought privatization to a sharp halt. He canceled several completed deals and grabbed the privatization portfolio for himself. Understandably, foreign investors stayed away. Then, in February, when his grip on power began to falter, he hurriedly sold off 45 of Slovakia's leading companies to cronies at bargain prices.

Fed up, several members of his own party defected in mid-March and kicked Mr. Meciar out. He was replaced by Jozef Moravcik, who served as foreign minister in the last days of the unified Czechoslovakia. Mr. Moravcik's government pledged to step up privatization and began to patch up relations with Slovakia's 800,000 Hungarians.

That eased but hardly solved Slovakia's problems. Mr. Meciar's demand that new elections be held in June was thwarted when the courts threw out his signature petitions. But the agreed election dates — Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 — limit the new government's time to make an impact, particularly since the International Monetary Fund has already demanded some prompt belt-tightening.

Despite his miserable record, Mr. Meciar remains a formidable contender. His opponents, while competent, lack his rabble-rousing style. Meanwhile, he continues to bash the Hungarian minority, and recently added the Czechs to his list. One of his first statements after being deposed was to assert that he had thwarted a planned Czech invasion in 1992. Not a shred of evidence to support such a claim has yet turned up. Slovaks still pay attention to what they hear from Washington and Western Europe about their new nation. During his time in office Mr. Meciar labeled every critic of his regime an enemy of Slovakia. By responding positively to the new government's openness, Western businessmen and governments will have a rare chance during the next few months to let Slovaks know that there is still something in the outside world they thought they had lost. Friends.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Raking in the 'Soft Money'

Instead of fighting to dismantle Washington's big money system, President Bill Clinton has helped his party become its biggest beneficiary. Pledges to clean up American campaign financing procedures notwithstanding, Mr. Clinton has expended more time and energy courting well-to-do donors at fancy private receptions than prodding Congress to enact serious political reform.

Since Mr. Clinton accepted his party's presidential nomination in July 1992 and took control of the party apparatus, the Democratic National Committee has raised an astonishing \$49 million in "soft money." The \$20 million in soft money collected by the Democrats during the first 15 months of the Clinton presidency is \$7 million more than the Republican Party reported collecting during the first 15 months of George Bush's term.

This represents aggressive use of a yawning loophole that allows special interests to evade limits on direct giving to candidates by making huge contributions to the parties. The party can then spend these unrestricted funds, known as soft money, to help candidates. Meanwhile, for want of real presidential leadership, the cause of campaign finance reform still languishes on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Clinton cannot even claim to be working hard to change the rules while he helps his party to rake in all that money. Far from it. After his striking inaugural call to "give this

capital back to the people," he bowed to House Speaker Thomas Foley's insistence on delay, thereby sapping the momentum for reform growing out of the election. He capitulated to House Democrats again last spring, embracing a legislative proposal that failed to reduce the amount a House member may accept from an individual political action committee, or PAC — a cut Mr. Clinton strongly favored as a presidential candidate.

Since then, Mr. Clinton has rarely been heard on the issue. The House of Representatives finally passed a campaign finance bill in November. It needs to be reconciled with the stronger measure passed by the Senate. But House Democrats keep resisting making needed changes that would reduce incumbents' advantages and also make it possible to overcome a Republican filibuster in the Senate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### A Balanced Decision on China

President Bill Clinton acted appropriately in decoupling human rights from trade policy in renewing most-favored-nation trading status for China. "We have reached the end of the usefulness of that policy," he said, and we must sadly agree. It was a difficult political decision, but one thoughtfully made in recognition of the need to build a productive, long-term, strategic relationship with China. A China engaged and open is far more desirable than a Communist giant in isolation.

That is not to suggest that China has made vast improvements in human rights. It has not. Nor should the United States abandon the issue. The president was unequivocally clear on two points: that the United States will continue to champion human rights and that abuses continue in China. But the attempt to leverage

trade for improvements in human rights has fallen short. The question now is what is the best way to pursue human rights in China? The issue is real, but it should not be the defining element in political, economic and security discussions with Beijing. Mr. Clinton now believes that advances in human rights are far more likely under improved relations and when they are not beneath the cloud of the annual MFN review. The favorable trade status is accorded the vast majority of U.S. trading partners without annual reviews.

Tensions between the Beijing government and the provinces have widened with modernization; further stress is resulting because changes in leadership are expected soon. With China in flux, Congress should support Mr. Clinton's balanced decision on MFN, thereby presenting a united U.S. front to Beijing.

— Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — While much of the world's attention has turned to Europe, the D-Day celebration and the triumph of our values over tyranny in the long Cold War, we must not waver in the challenge of advancing those same values — freedom and prosperity — in Asia, and especially in China. It is in this region that many of the profound challenges to America's national interest can be found; it is in this region that our generation's progress will in large part be measured.

A 21st century economy is taking shape in China. China, last year, was the world's fastest

**We will have more contacts, more trade, and more intense dialogue on human rights.**

growing economy, a market for \$8 billion worth of American-produced goods, and the source of 150,000 American jobs. China has an atomic arsenal and a veto in the United Nations Security Council; it is a major factor in Asian and global security.

We share important interests, such as a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula and sustaining the global environment. And it is in China where the march of freedom must cover some of its most difficult ground.

We won the Cold War by realistically and persistently balancing the security, economic and moral interests of the United States. We will protect our interests and make progress in China by doing precisely the same thing.

Our challenge is how to trade with China without trading away our ideals: how to help economic growth lead to greater individual freedom; how to advance our interests in a more open China while recognizing other substantial interests in China and throughout Asia. That is why I have renewed China's most-

By Bill Clinton

favorable trading status and embarked on a new course to support forces of constructive change in China while strengthening the U.S.-China relationship.

In May 1993, I issued an executive order conditioning future renewal of China's MFN status on overall progress regarding seven aspects of its human rights performance. After years of argument and veto, we no longer had two China policies — one from the Congress and one from the president — but a single American policy toward that nation.

The executive order, together with expanded high-level contacts with China, bore some fruit. The Chinese resolved urgent emigration cases we have called to their attention and are permitting inspection visits concerning Chinese exports produced with prison labor.

The government released Wang Jintao and Chen Ziming, two of the most important dissidents from the Tiananmen Square era, along with several prominent religious prisoners. It provided us with an accounting of some other prisoners. China has engaged in serious conversations with the International Committee of the Red Cross about allowing prison visits. The Chinese government has voiced its acceptance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and has begun technical talks with us about ending the jamming of the Voice of America.

I welcome these steps — but I do not believe they constitute sufficient progress. To say otherwise would not honestly or accurately reflect the situation in China.

Although China released some dissidents, it failed to release many more, and during the same period, it arrested or detained other Chinese who appear to be guilty of nothing more than peacefully expressing their views. And there has been little or no progress regarding the protection of the distinctive

religious and cultural heritage of Tibet.

While the executive order and our other efforts clearly produced results that made a genuine difference in some people's lives, linking human rights to most-favored-nation status has taken us as far as it can. Because of the progress China has made in a time of political turbulence and difficulty, very few advocates of human rights have called for a total lifting of MFN. But some still propose targeted but sweeping sanctions or linking human rights to America's annual MFN review.

I believe such approaches are less likely to advance the cause of human rights in China and more likely to undermine our own interests there than the approach we are pursuing. Annual debates linking MFN to human rights threaten to block needed progress on security and economic issues while yielding little if any progress on human rights.

We must pursue our human rights agenda with China in a way that does not isolate China from us. We cannot help change human rights in China if we are not there. The best way to do this is with more direct and targeted means to achieve continued improvements. We will thus pursue a new and vigorous program to support those in China working for democracy and human rights, delinked from MFN.

• We will tell freedom's story to the people of China. We will launch Radio Free Asia, increase the Voice of America's radio broadcasts to China and inaugurate a weekly VOA television program to report on developments in China.

• We will support others who stand for the dignity of the Chinese people. We will encourage American nongovernmental organizations to give assistance, where it is desired and can be lawfully received, to the many new private organizations working in China to advance the cause of human rights.

• We will encourage the business community to work for progressive change. We will ask American business leaders to join us in devel-

oping a voluntary set of principles regarding the activity of American companies doing business with or in China, so that their presence will do more to improve working conditions, expand the access of Chinese people to information and otherwise enhance human rights conditions in China.

• We will engage others — in the United Nations and elsewhere — in the efforts to improve human rights in China. This will help us to emphasize that human rights are universal standards, not American-imposed ideas.

• As appropriate, we will maintain the pressure of sanctions to combat continuing human rights abuses. We will extend the sanctions imposed by the United States as a result of the events in Tiananmen Square. I am also banning the import of munitions, principally guns and ammunition, from China.

I believe the course I have chosen gives us the best chance of advancing America's interests with China. We will have more contacts, more trade, more international cooperation and more intense and constant dialogue on human rights issues. We must see our relations with China within the broader context of our interests in the Asian Pacific region, of which America is an integral part.

In three decades and three wars in this century, Americans fought and died in the Asian Pacific region to advance the nation's security and its ideals. The goal of promoting more open societies abroad — advancing democracy, human rights and an evolution toward market economies — is deeply embedded in America's history, ideals and security. The actions I have taken with regard to China are in the long-term interests of both the United States and China. I am confident that they will prove to be the best way to advance the cause of human rights.

The president wrote this comment in response to a request from the Global Viewpoint service of the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Beijing Takes the President Prisoner

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Soon it will start sinking in, just how much President Bill Clinton will have to pay for his broken promises about China. The truth is that payment has started already.

Politically, the Chinese Communists have taken a new prisoner — the president. And at a time when misunderstanding about American intent could bring war with the North Koreans, how are they now supposed to figure out what Mr. Clinton means?

Children often think they can break their promises and get away without penalty if they just put on a sugar-face. But when grown-ups, particularly a presidential grown-up, carry that fantasy into adulthood, life can get nerve-racking for everybody. Some of the economic men-bots around the president told him to forget that order-imposing tariff penalty if Beijing continued to destroy dissent by arrest, torture and forced labor.

Forget that Beijing, in your face, refused to budge. Tomorrow the waters will not remember if you break your word. Some of them will even forget that most of the China trade jobs were going already. Do it —

American big business will remember.

Chinese Communists do not play children's games. They know the president has put himself into their hands and they know how to squeeze.

From time to time they may release some political prisoners. The Clinton administration will dance happily on the strings. It has committed itself to another fantasy — that Beijing, in gratitude to Mr. Clinton, will relax rule by police terrorism.

That must astonish Beijing. Didn't the Communists say repeatedly that the "stability" of their government depends on putting down opposition and that arrests are likely to go up overall, not down? No pretense there.

And now they know there is no possibility of economic reprisals by the United States, the one thing that might have brought a bit more than a one-night stand on easing repression.

Now the jailers can turn to the prisoners in the political cells and say, where are your American friends, you fools? When more arrests do come, the Clinton administration will not be

just an innocent bystander tut-tutting away. Washington did not arrest Chinese dissidents — it just put on double locks, that's all.

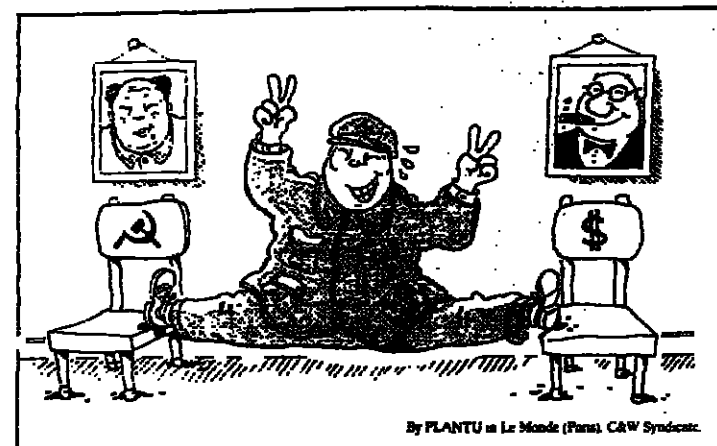
Without outside pressure Beijing will not give up repression. It fears freedom too much. But sporadically it can tighten or loosen a bit.

When it tightens, Mr. Clinton will look foolish. Then, as the reward for loosening repression for awhile, Beijing will collect political or economic reward from America. It will be a new game, but not for children.

The price Mr. Clinton will pay for his turnaround will involve only him, America's honor, tens of millions of Chinese prisoners and forced laborers, Tibet's existence and such fringe matters.

But the price in Korea could arouse even economic bottom-liners in Washington. The last time North Korea misunderstood American intentions and resolve it started the war that devastated Korea and brought China and the United States into combat.

So far Mr. Clinton has played a bad Korea hand carefully and generally well — few threats, much emphasis on negotiation and compromise. But compromise what, when and



By PLANTU in Le Monde (Paris). C&W Syndicate.

how? One day the president says North Korea must not be allowed to have nuclear weapons. Another day U.S. defense and intelligence people say North Korea already has them. One day international inspection looks hopeful, another day it is one more Korean trick.

China helped North Korea get missiles and nuclear techniques. What Beijing does in the future does not depend on U.S. human rights policies. China will decide its Korean stand and what it thinks are the risks of war

from North Korea. Even then Beijing may not be able to control its clients.

The North Koreans will make their own final decisions largely on how they treat Mr. Clinton. The world has some trouble doing that about Bosnia and Haiti. Now the president's whirlabout on China makes North Korea's reading light considerably dimmer.

That can be dangerous, for them, for South Koreans, for Americans and for Chinese — in or out of the doubly locked cells.

The New York Times

## Bangkok's Military Complicity With the Khmer Rouge Must End

By Morton Abramowitz

WASHINGTON — Cambodia awoke from a 20-year nightmare in May 1993 with historic UN-sponsored elections. Ninety percent of the population defied Khmer Rouge threats to vote for peace. There was hope that Cambodia was on the road to reconciliation.

But today, Pol Pot's weakened forces are on the attack again. In the past few months the Khmer Rouge have recaptured their Pailin headquarters, establishing control over areas in northern and western Cambodia and displacing 60,000 villagers.

The ineffectiveness of the Phnom Penh government and an ill-conceived military campaign are key reasons for Khmer Rouge successes. But a major external factor is Thailand's help for the Khmer Rouge. The Thai military provides them with goods, sanctuary for their leaders and, reportedly, arms.

Despite Thailand's impressive growth and its faltering move toward democracy, the Thai military and its civilian supporters dominate foreign policy. Cross-border gem and timber transactions between Thailand and Cambodia are murky, but highly profitable for both sides — amounting to perhaps \$20 million a month.

The Thai government's attitude toward Cambodia has been shaped by a troubled history. Bangkok never liked the earlier Sihanouk government and helped stoke up border insurgencies. In the 1980s, when the chief concern was getting the Vietnamese out of Cambodia, the United States and Southeast Asian nations did not put any priority on ending Thai and Chinese support for Pol Pot. The Vietnamese left after the

1991 Paris peace agreement. China reportedly seized to support the Khmer Rouge.

Some Thais want to keep a hand in Cambodian affairs and create a sort of permanent buffer zone against a resurgent Vietnam. A senior Thai official told me in 1992 that protecting the Khmer Rouge was an important element of Thai security. The Thai government publicly proclaims the opposite and provides economic assistance to the Phnom Penh government. But if it does not condone the military's complicity with the Khmer Rouge, it has not controlled the practice.

Perhaps it cannot, given the Thai government's weakness. Whether by graft or statecraft, Thailand has become Pol Pot's best ally.

The war in Cambodia could not have been brought to an end, nor

could 370,000 refugees have been returned from Thailand, without the largest UN peacekeeping and assistance operation ever assembled, costing \$2 billion. Now only the world community can help ensure that Cambodia and its hopes are not destroyed by the Khmer Rouge.

Pol Pot's insurgents have suffered serious political setbacks and losses of manpower, but they are tenacious. The United States and regional governments need to focus on the issue.

The problem is a tough one. Trade sanctions and other punitive efforts against a friendly Thailand would be ridiculous. Providing weapons and training to the Cambodian government might help, but its top-heavy army does not inspire confidence.

The only tools remaining are moral and diplomatic coercion. Bangkok will resist having the issue raised, but do-

ing so multilaterally can put greater pressure on the military and perhaps induce Thailand's top figures, including its respected monarch, to weigh in. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's participation in Association of South East Asian Nation meetings in Bangkok this July offers a prime opportunity to air the world's concerns.

President Bill Clinton has rightly said that America cannot solve every world problem. But it should work with others when U.S. participation can make a difference. Working with the Western allies and ASEAN to help break the Thai-Khmer Rouge connection is such an opportunity.

The writer is president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and was U.S. ambassador to Thailand from 1978 to 1981. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Land Reform: A Prickly Challenge for the Mandela Government

By Rob Nixon

LONDON — "Awaking on Friday morning, June 20, 1913, the South African Native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth."

Thus Solomon Tshikiso Plaatje, a founder of the African National Congress, began his book "Native Life in South Africa," an outcry against one of the most harrowing laws ever inflicted on black South Africans.

The 1913 Land Act prevented them from owning any land outside a few arid, worthless parcels. About 90 percent of the country was cordoned off for whites alone.

Eighty-one years later, the land question has lost none of its urgency. Before the next presidential election, in 1999, President Nelson Mandela will be under immense pressure to address the land hunger of blacks.

It is no coincidence that the ANC won by the widest electoral margins in the northern Transvaal, the eastern Cape and the northwest — the regions that suffered most from the territorial plunder of the baantstans system, which, after 1960, saw the segregation and forced resettlement of black South Africans into 10 ethnic reserves.

Such places, as one land rights activist said earlier this year, "we have seen our land dry up and blow away in the wind, because we have been forced into smaller and smaller places."

The new government will take a first step toward land reform in the coming months, when it is expected to introduce a bill in Parliament establishing a Land Claims Court.

The court, which could convene by the end of the year, will embark on the gargantuan task of weighing black South Africans' claims on land seized under the 1913 Act and subsequent laws up until the 1980s.

Some groups, notably the Pan-Africanist Congress, are critical of the ANC's refusal to review land seizures prior to 1913. The PAC maintains

that any property held by white settlers since their forebears docked at Cape Town in 1652 should be available for reclamation. Such a policy would suck the courts into a 400-year quagmire of often undocumented claims over territory that has changed hands over the centuries.

The government will have to act

promptly. Otherwise, it risks the likelihood that communities will take matters into their own hands.

This is precisely what the Mfengu tribe did last year. Since 1841, the Mfengu had worked a strip of eastern Cape farmland, granted to them by the British colonial government in appreciation for their support during a war against the Xhosa people.

Then, in 1977, soldiers arrived with clubs, guns and armored trucks. The regime had decreed the Mfengu territory to be a "black spot" that had to be removed. The Mfengu were dumped in a desolate baantstani, and their land sold to white farmers.

Since 1960, millions of South Africans have been similarly dispossessed. What is remarkable about the Mfengu case, however, is the way the conflict has been resolved.

After all their appeals fell on deaf ears, a Mfengu delegation returned to the eastern Cape last year and occupied some property adjoining their

old farms. Several of the white farmers heard their story and sympathized with their appeal for restitution.

Frederik de Klerk's government was pressured to buy back 19 of the original Mfengu farms and return them to their rightful owners. The white farmers and black claimants then brokered a remarkable agreement whereby the whites could continue to farm, but as paying tenants of the black landowners.

The amicable resolution of the Mfengu land claim is momentous: It gives substance to Mr. Mandela's vision of a conciliatory "rainbow" South Africa. But does it foreshadow similar accords nationwide?

A property rights clause in South Africa's interim constitution ensures that land cannot be expropriated without "just and equitable" compensation. In the Mfengu case, this amount was judged to be \$1.1 million. If that rate of compensation to white farmers were maintained elsewhere, decisions handed down by the Land Claims Court would quickly bankrupt the new government.

The National Land Committee, a grassroots organization made up of representatives from all over South Africa, has suggested these strategies: Surplus government-owned property should be redistributed among prospective black farmers. Unfair subsidies to white farmers should be ended and limits should be placed on the number of farms anyone can own.

The committee also advocates ensuring that black South Africans have access to the kind of bank loans and local government support that they have been historically denied.

The urgency of this issue was brought home to me as I traveled through the rural Western Cape after the elections. In several cases, I found that white farmers had sacked and

banished laborers from their property after learning that they had voted for the African National Congress.

Settling post-1913 claims will prove exacting. Since 1960 alone, 3.5 million blacks have been forcibly resettled.

Most of those have been women. Black women make up the bulk of the rural population. The democratizing of land ownership will remain profoundly compromised if traditional laws that often make it impossible for women to acquire or inherit property are not revised.

The ANC heads a government of national unity with opponents from Mr. de Klerk's party and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party. Thus the ANC's new minister of land affairs

will have to strike a truce with an agriculture minister who is a holdover from the old order. This suggests that the ANC's ambition of redistributing 30 percent of all South Africa's farmland by 1999 will be exceedingly hard to achieve. But the new government would be ill advised to let the land question slip too far down its agenda.

As the peasant uprisings in Mexico have shown, too little land reform too late can rouse visceral passions and leave a legacy of lingering unrest.

The writer is author of "Homelands, Harlem and Hollywood: South African Culture and the World Beyond." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Arrivederci, All

ROME — According to a report of Cavaliere G. P. Riva, Italian Consul General in New York, it appears that while the Italian emigrants landed in New York in 1892 numbered 57,830, in 1893 they reached the number of 69,201. In 1893 Italian immigration in New York was the greatest in the last ten years. Cavaliere Riva thinks the increase comes from the high wages, but he adds that the condition of the working men in America is not so prosperous as it once was. The Italian government has sent a circular to the prefects advising them to discourage emigration in the United States.

### 1914: High Seas Drama

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] A young and vacillating U-boat commander, who asked his Berlin superiors by radio whether he should torpedo the Portuguese refugee ship *Serpa Pinto* in the mid-Atlantic last week, kept 385 passengers and crew men in a state of terror as they drifted in life-boats for eight hours waiting for the Nazi to get his orders. When the instructions, probably from some office in the Wilhelm-strasse, 3,500 miles away, came through, they told the submarine commander not to sink the ship. He permitted the passengers and crew to go back aboard the *Serpa Pinto* and proceed on their course to Philadelphia.

### 1919: Turmoil in Mexico

WASHINGTON — Mexico is again in a turmoil according to despatches received here. Not only is General [Pancho] Villa making trouble, but the Yaqui Indians near Juarez are restless. In the Mexican capital machine-guns have been placed on the

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## OPINION

## Ashes of Memory in Sarajevo

By Ivan Lovrenovic

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Throughout that long summer night, Sarajevo was brightly illuminated by the fire raging in the Vijećnica, the 19th-century town hall that later became the National Library of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Black, sooty, still hot but brittle — books, scrolls and buttermilk — the library's treasure — were flying around and falling over distant parts of the city.

Crowding in from surrounding streets and alleys in total disregard of danger, half of Sarajevo —

*I had underestimated the barbaric hatred of memory, of civilization, the same hatred that had burned down the Vijećnica library.*

starved and misery-stricken people, exhausted by a long and cruel siege — rushed to save the soul of their city. Nothing could be done.

First the roof of the old building was hit by hundreds of incendiary rockets from the Serbian artillery in the hills overlooking the city.

As the blaze reached Nevinjan proportions, every access to the Vijećnica was blocked by constant, maniacal fire from machine guns and mortars. Hundreds of thousands of volumes — rare books, manuscripts, periodicals, precious documents — all had disappeared by daylight.

Also gone was the Vijećnica itself, Sarajevo's most emblematic building, an architectural symbol of the bizarre and entangled history of this city.

A luxurious imitation of the Moorish-Spanish style, the Austro-Hungarian authorities systematically introduced into already picturesque Bosnian towns, it had a strange triangular ground plan and an octagonal atrium supported by monumental marble pillars.

The Vijećnica burned down in August 1992. Another fire that summer destroyed Sarajevo's Oriental Institute and all its books.

Written over a thousand years in the peace and quiet of God knows what scriptorium in Sarajevo, Samarkand, Cordoba or Cairo, hundreds of unique manuscripts of extraordinary value disappeared there in a single infernal night.

The monastery, the church and the school of the Franciscan Seminary in Nedzarici, a western suburb of Sarajevo, was also home to an irreplaceable collection of scholarly and artistic treasures. There were thousands of books in the common and the professors' own libraries, sculptures, stained-glass windows, mosaics, paintings by the best-known modern artists of Bosnia and Croatia — all ardently, patiently and joyfully collected, commissioned or built with the devotion the Franciscans have shown for seven centuries.

The Franciscan collection was public property. Everybody was free to use it and everybody who came was treated as a welcome guest and friend. What no one knew was that work of a different kind had been going on in Nedzarici for years.

The army of the former Yugoslavia, preparing for the crimes it is now committing, had built a fantastic underground system of bunkers, corridors and storage spaces for ammunition and heavy weapons placed on camouflaged bydraulic elevators.

The Serbs put this system in operation and occupied Nedzarici in June 1992. Within 24 hours, the Franciscan Seminary was looted of its priceless works, and the professors and staff brutally expelled. I hear that in Belgrade markets one can now buy precious books, at bargain prices, bearing the stamp of the Franciscan Seminary in Sarajevo.

Today, you can see everywhere in Sarajevo reminders of the public inheritance the city has lost.

Yet the fires and bombing raids have also wiped out thousands of private libraries, art studios, art collections, stocks of invaluable documents, personal files and irreplaceable mementoes.

An acquaintance of mine, exiled from Grbavica, a Sarajevo neighborhood under Serbian occupation, told me a story about the paintings of a Serbian artist. The painter, although a Serb, had fled to the unoccupied part of the city, and Serbian soldiers broke into his studio looking to steal money and equipment. They were incensed to discover an Islamic *leiva* — a calligraphic inscription from the Koran — which the painter had mounted as a wall hanging. They took it down and, cursing, butchered it.

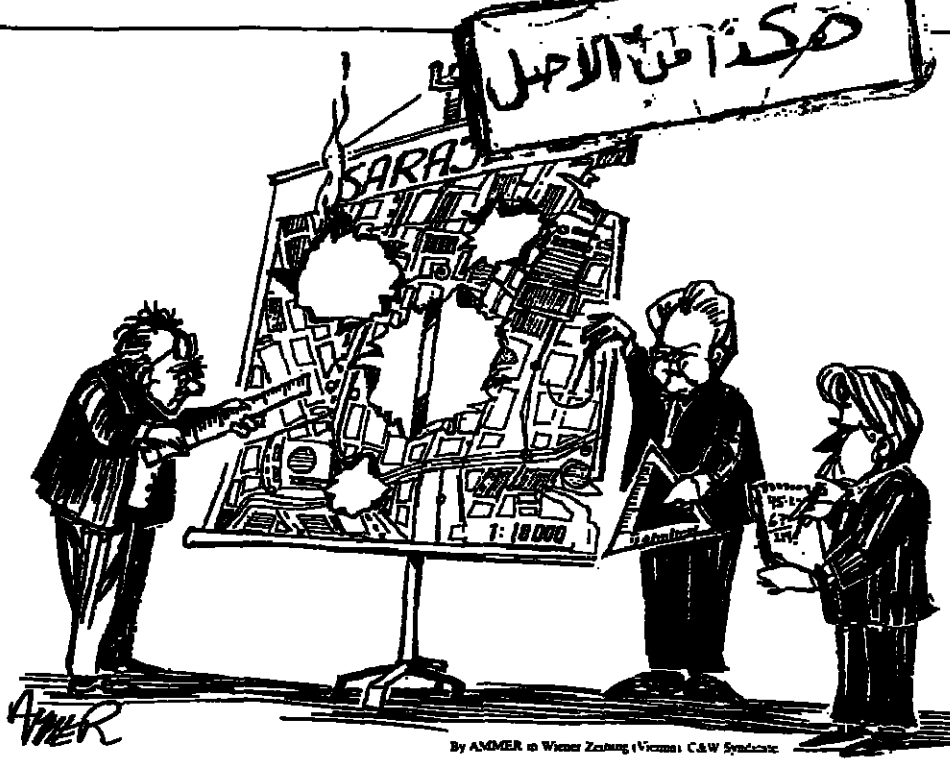
According to witnesses, they took all of the artist's paintings, drawings and sketches, lined them up against the front wall of the house and executed them with machine-gun fire until they were in shreds.

In May 1992, when my own family and I were forced to flee Grbavica to save our skin, I could not take with me so much as a single pencil. Books, sketches, photographs, film — everything that we had cherished for decades had to be surrendered to fate.

Thousands of pages of a diary written over a quarter-century, an unfinished novel, a pile of story outlines, essays, synopses for a number of literary biographies, a Vulgate Bible from 1883, inherited from a grand uncle, a Latin-Croatian dictionary of the same age and provenance, a fragmentary and invaluable copy of a catechism by Fr. Matija Drkovic, the first Bosnian publisher and printer, from 1611.

In addition, we had a collection of family documents, legal papers and memorabilia.

Throughout all the convulsions and cataclysms we have suffered — from the Turkish wars in the 19th century through two world wars, and in spite of the continuous decline of my family under the repressive regimes of the Karadjordjevic monarchy and Marshal Tito in this century we always managed to pre-



By AMER in Vienna Zeman (Vijesti) C&amp;W Syndicate

serve something: an old book, letters, sepia photographs — such as the one from 1908 showing my grandfather and his brothers, all stiff and dressed up Turkish-style with fezzes on their heads, together with grandmother and great-grandmother and some unfamiliar kids, probably later uncles and aunts.

For months after being chased out of Grbavica, as we wandered around Sarajevo staying in other people's spare apartments, I kept on quietly hoping that the most important things would be miraculously saved. I was wrong.

I had underestimated the barbaric hatred of memory, of civilization, the same hatred that had burned down the Vijećnica, that had machine-gunned the paintings. One day we got the news: They have burned your library.

I did everything I could to find out the full truth. I managed to put the pieces together after several months of searching and questioning eyewitnesses. Not only had all our possessions been burned but an entire ritual had been per-

formed for the occasion. Armed men had forced people out of their apartments to "watch the burning of the Ustashe library of Ivan Lovrenovic," a reference to the Nazi-Croatian fascists.

The scene of burning books is not unknown in European history. Yet books were last burned under totalitarian regimes, and it was exactly this past decade that saw the collapse of such regimes.

This makes Sarajevo's and Bosnia's experience even more horrifying. It illuminates post-Communist European civilization with the flame of the great Alexandrian Library of Egypt.

Is it possible for anyone who identifies with Western civilization to remain calm in the face of the hatred that burned down the Vijećnica, that murdered the paintings, that burned private libraries and intimate memories?

If permitted, that hatred would burn down the human world. One chilly evening, at sunset, I walked to the ruins of the Vijećnica. Nothing left but steep, high

walls. Up above where the glass dome had been, a clear sky with a few stars in it. Sturdy marble columns grotesquely melted from the flames, crumpled as in Dalí's fantastic visions. Nowhere anything that makes sense.

I jump over torn, entangled pipes, wires, cables, broken pieces of metal shelves — everything ugly, filthy, sodden from recent rain.

I stop before the half-blocked door of the cellar. I hear voices. I flick on my lighter. Some slobbering, crazed children's faces, stopped in the middle of a snack, are looking at me.

The children cling to pieces of bread they have in their hands, as if scared that I might take it away from them. I leave them in their salutary darkness.

I am reminded of Saint-Exupéry: "In each of these little heads a Mozart has been murdered."

Mr. Lovrenovic is a writer and historian. This was translated for The New York Times by Mihail Ridjanovic.

## The Class of '94 Needs To Throw Itself a Party

By Garrison Keillor

NEW YORK — Exhausted Faculty. Anxious Graduates. Weepy Parents and Angry Taxpayers: It's a great privilege to be your commencement speaker, but nevertheless I will be brief.

First, my congratulations. I wish you a good career and a

Then other people throw up their arms and screech at him, at each other and someone makes a little joke and other people glare at him — how can you? — and finally when everyone is bummed out or livid with anger, we go home and write in our journals about how awful everyone was.

I'm sorry, but this is not civilized. It isn't even nice.

As your commencement speaker, I ought to be orating about America's role in the world, about the value of hard work, about the value of a great country and her role in the world is to stand up for democracy and the freedom of the human spirit while waging hard-headed diplomacy. Work is a necessity and a privilege, and if you do your job and do it well, you can look anywhere straight in the eye.

But I am less worried about our vision and our industry than I am about our lack of humor.

The greatness of America is that it produces exuberant geniuses such as Louis Armstrong and Fred Astaire and John Updike and Leonard Bernstein. We are meant to be a jazzy people who talk big talk and jump up on the table and dance. We aren't supposed to be dopey and glum and brood over old injuries. Laughter is what proves our humanity, and the ability to give a terrific party is a sign of true class.

When Moses came down from the mountain with the clay tablets, he said, "Folks, I was able to talk him down to 10. Unfortunately, we had to leave Adultery in there, but you will notice that Solennity was taken out." And that night the Israelites killed the fatted calf and drank wine and told Bible jokes in celebration.

So I call on this class of 1994 to throw itself a party. Sit in the moonlight and drink Champagne or put beans up your nose and tell limericks; do what needs to be done. Just be sure not to spend much money or drink if you're going to drive, and don't invite me. I'd only slow you down.

Get together in a comfortable place with people you like a lot, dance, be romantic, be silly, and see if you can get each other laughing by making fun of your elders.

Satire, kids, is your sacred duty as Americans. Be funny. Poke them crows and make them moke.

The writer is author, most recently, of "The Book of Gyps." He contributed this peroration to The New York Times.

## From the Beaches to the Seine: Surprise, Sacrifice and Some Good Luck

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — The Allied strategic concept for Operation Overlord was simple. It was to transport forces from England to France, secure a bridgehead, and then move across France to the Seine River. There would also be a landing in southern France. However, because the number of landing craft was limited, this would take place weeks

## 1944 NORMANDY 1994

after we went ashore in Normandy. The difficult advance up the Italian peninsula would be continued, if only to tie down German divisions. Under the grand strategy approved at Tehran, there would also be a major Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front shortly after the Allied landing.

The location and exact timing of our landings on June 6 took the German commanders by surprise. Allied deception had reinforced Hitler's conviction that they would take place at the Pas de Calais, where the Channel is narrowest. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, lured by the bad weather, had gone to Germany to celebrate his wife's birthday. Nevertheless, the German forces in Normandy soon pulled themselves together and put up a determined resistance.

We were lucky to have Hitler calling the shots, rather than the commander in chief in the west, General Genl von Rundstedt. Convinced that Normandy was a diversion, Hitler hesitated to redeploy his armored divisions from the Pas de Calais area. After he ordered them to move to Normandy, their progress was retarded by constant attacks by Allied aircraft. These were in turn helped by Allied intelligence, which had broken the German code and was reading German radio traffic. At a critical point, for example, the headquarters of Panzer Group West was demolished.

Despite the tactical surprise, the success of the Allied forces varied from beach to beach.

Colonel James Van Fleet's 8th Regiment of the 4th Infantry Division, with which I came ashore as artillery liaison officer, landed on Utah Beach to the south of where it was supposed to. This was fortunate, since German defenses there were less effective than where we were expected to land.

Since I went directly inland from the beach, our luck was only brought fully home to me when I revisited the beach in 1984, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the landings. I shuddered as I looked at the concrete bunkers

that would have confronted us had we gone ashore at where we were supposed to.

As it was, with the help of the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions, the 8th spent the first night miles inland, not far from Ste-Mère-Eglise, which was held by paratroopers.

The weeks later, the 4th and 79th Divisions captured Cherbourg. The attack up the Cotentin Peninsula was, however, hard fighting. The 4th lost nearly 800 killed, mostly in the rifle companies — an extremely heavy casualty rate. Its commander, General Raymond Barton, observed that his division was not the one with which he came ashore.

Furthermore, the Germans had wreaked such damage to the port of Cherbourg that it was a long time before it could be fully used.

The 1st and 29th Divisions ran into unexpectedly strong resistance on Omaha Beach, a German division having moved into that area shortly before the landing. Despite heavy casualties, the U.S. forces managed to push inland. This story has been told many times, but no more dramatically than by Bruce Bliven Jr., who was there, in his book "The Story of D-Day."

Lieutenant Bliven had the same job as mine, to locate positions for the 12 artillery pieces of his unit, the 11th Field Artillery Battalion. This unit suffered an even worse fate than my 29th Field Artillery Battalion. The 29th came ashore with eight self-propelled howitzers, after a landing craft with the other four hit a mine. The 11th got only one ashore, since waves swamped the fragile landing craft that carried the towed howitzer apiece.

The greatest disappointment to General Dwight Eisenhower's command was what happened on the British-Canadian beaches. These forces were supposed to take Caen soon after landing. Instead, it took them six weeks to complete the task.

When we read accounts in Stars and Stripes of the fighting near Caen, there was a great deal of grousing about General Bernard Montgomery's slow progress. This was reinforced by critical comments in the American press. The criticism, however, did not take sufficiently into account the forces Hitler threw into the battle, because he feared a breakout on the Caen front toward Paris.

After helping capture Cherbourg, the 4th Division turned south to join the attack in what the French call the bocage but we named the hedgerow country. Our difficulties were aggravated by the fact that the

planners had concentrated on the landing, and we had no training for coping with this easily defended terrain, which was covered with hedgerows and swamps.

As I drove in 1992 through the winding lanes with their hedgerows, I found the beauty of the countryside in disturbing contrast to the memories it evoked. A particularly painful recollection concerned a night attack across a swamp against a German strongpoint on a peninsula. This nightmarish assault failed, with heavy casualties.

I can never forget visiting the peninsula just after the Germans had withdrawn and seeing our men piled up like cordwood, with a little earth scattered over them. Further evidence that the Germans had departed in a hurry was a German lying nearby, his head several feet from his body.

After extremely heavy fighting, the 29th and 35th Divisions captured a demolished St. Lo. Div-

*I shuddered as I looked at the concrete bunkers that would have confronted us had we gone ashore where we were supposed to.*

sions of the 7th Corps under General J. Lawton Collins attacked up to a road running from St. Lo west to Paris, which was captured by the 30th Division.

By this time, General Montgomery, in overall command of the land forces, and General Omar Bradley, in command of the Americans, were under heavy pressure to get moving. In both Washington and London, there was fear that Allied forces would get bogged down.

Despite the failure of earlier attempts at heavy bombing on the British front to destroy German defenses, General Bradley decided to make another try, using the St. Lo-Peeters road as a bomb line. The result was Operation Cobra. He chose General Collins's 7th Corps to make the assault, after saturation bombing by thousands of bombers and fighters. General Bradley allocated the 9th and 30th Divisions to the assault.

General Collins, however, asked for another division. As a result, the 4th, which had expected a respite, found itself in the center

of the attack. Although the bombing phase of the attack prepared the way for converting a stalemate into a breakout, it was at the price of more than 100 dead and 500 wounded when a number of the bombs fell on those of us in the front lines.

There has been considerable controversy over why so many of our men were killed and wounded by our bombers. General Bradley maintained it was because they did not attack parallel to the St. Lo-Peeters road, as he requested. The air commanders insisted that they had not agreed to this, for operational reasons.

General Bradley described it as "a serious breach of good faith in planning." This was remarkably strong language for an American general to use about the Allied air force commanders.

Whatever happened at that indecisive planning conference among the generals, the reality was that a southern wind blew dust and debris northward and obscured the road, which was the bomb line. For some reason, there were no communications between the ground forces and the bombers. As a result, many bombs fell in scattered patterns on our positions. I was saved by the fact that I was on a country lane that had high hedgerows on each side.

To the rear of where I was, Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair was killed when one of the bombs fell near him. So were more than a hundred others.

Despite the shock of this experience, most of the units were able to move forward over the moonlike landscape left by the bombers. Lieutenant General Fritz Bayerlein commanded the Panzer Lehr Division, which took the brunt of the bombing. He later commented, "The survivors were like madmen and could not be used for anything." This was not entirely true, but the resistance was certainly lighter than it would otherwise have been.

This attack took place on July 25. The following day, General Collins turned his armored divisions loose. The breakout that ensued was accompanied by a spectacular campaign by General Patton's 3d Army, which was activated on the west coast on Aug. 1.

After the failure of a German counteroffensive launched at Mortain in the early hours of Aug. 7, the Allies swept across northern France. In the process, they destroyed a great many German forces in a pocket near Falaise. Martin Blumenson, who wrote the official U.S. Army account of the fighting in Normandy, describes this operation in his recent book

"The Battle of the Generals." He blames both American and British commanders for the failure to close the gap and destroy all the German forces. Whoever was at fault, we had to fight later those that escaped.

The Allied force landed on the south coast of France on Aug. 15 against light resistance and made its way up the Rhône Valley to take over the front north of Switzerland. On the Eastern Front, Marshal

Georgi Zhukov's offensive, finally launched on July 23, was making dramatic progress and destroying whole German armies.

On Aug. 23, just one month after Operation Cobra, the French 2d Armored Division and the U.S. 4th Infantry Division entered Paris.

The writer, author of "Letters Home: A War Memoir," contributed this account to the International Herald Tribune.

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## Arms for the Bosnians

To President Alija Izetbegovic's request that the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina be lifted, the leader of the French government's list in the forthcoming European elections, Dominique Baudis, responded that increasing the number of weapons in this war-torn region could only increase the number of dead, thus echoing President Francois Mitterrand's statement that peace could not be served by "adding war to war."

This position reflects the consensus of the democratic press and political world, and the West European nations are proclaiming by word and deed, that peace is

the supreme good for modern democracies. Has not the time come to rehabilitate as right and honorable the spirit in which Neville Chamberlain refused in 1938 to sacrifice "peace in our time" to the shrill claims of a handful of Czechs?

What peaceful purpose could have been served by giving them weapons? How many millions of lives could have been spared if the landings of June 6, 1944 had never happened? In celebration of this new European order, I move that the D-Day ceremonies be canceled, and that Munich be consecrated as the capital of Europe.

CLAUDE DOUBINSKY,  
Tours, France.

## Who Needs Sanctions?

Haiti, which seems unlikely to be acquiring nuclear weapons, has been subjected to sanctions. North Korea is hell-bent on getting nuclear weapons. No U.S. sanctions, let alone any other action, seem increasingly unlikely. I don't know if the U.S. government frightens the other side, but it certainly frightens me.

H. THORNTON,  
Hong Kong.

## Courageous at the End

What struck me most about the death of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis is that she went home. I applaud her courage and fore-

sight in making such a decision. I applaud her doctors, who accepted the fact that it was time to stop trying. And I applaud the family for not getting in the way. Such respect for dying is something that could help alleviate the health care crisis that American is now facing.

TULLIA M. LYNCH,  
Munich.

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## MARKET DIARY

## Falling Treasuries Undermine Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Falling Treasury bond prices resulted in a mixed showing for the stock market, where trading was thin after the Memorial Day holiday weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average edged up 1.23 point, to 3,587.37, but losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 5-to-4 ratio.

## U.S. Stocks

on the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks took their cue from the bond market, where the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 12/32, to 86 1/32, sending the yield to 7.34 percent, up from 7.39 percent Friday.

Bonds were weighed down by rising commodity prices, which investors see as a sign of impending inflation. Rising inflation also would be likely to spur the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates again.

"It's alarming for those watching the Fed," said David Duerson, a trader at SA Securities in San Francisco.

Many investors are hesitant to buy bonds before Friday, when the U.S. government is due to release employment data for May. A jump in nonfarm payrolls also could prompt the Fed to act.

In the stock market, gains by major banking companies as well

as food, gold and oil stocks offset weakness in retailing, electric utility, beverage and computer issues.

Citigroup rose 1/4 to 39 1/4. Countrywide Credit jumped 1 1/4 to 17 1/4 in active trading. The mortgage company has been rumored to be a takeover target.

Blockbuster Entertainment was the most actively traded U.S. stock, gaining 1 1/4 to 28 1/4 on a buy recommendation from Robertson Stephens & Co.

American Barrick Resources rose 1/4 to 24 1/4 in step with rising gold prices. Gold for June delivery on the Commodity Exchange rose \$2.40 an ounce, to \$387.10.

In over-the-counter trading, Cellular Technical Services fell 1 1/4 to 11 1/4. The company said a software contract with McCaw Cellular Communications might not be worth as much as the \$100 million value that some have attributed to it.

Apple Computer fell 1 1/4 to 20 1/4 after it said sales of its PowerMac may have slowed because of a lack of software created for the computer.

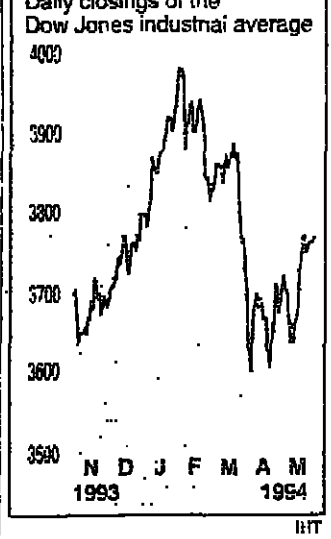
American Express rose 1 1/4 to 27 1/4 and Lehman Brothers fell 1/4 to 18 1/4. Lehman was formally split from American Express Tuesday.

Chevron rose 3/4 to 17 1/4 after it was raised to "above average" from "neutral" by Merrill Lynch.

Via Associated Press May 31

## The Dow Jones

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4

Market Sales

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4
Blockbuster	2,000	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1 1/4

Foreign Exchange

parts are scheduled to start in Washington this week, said.

"The dollar's fate depends on whether the trade talks with Japan are successful," said Karl Halligan, a trader at ING Capital Markets.

"That's what everyone is waiting to see."

The dollar closed in New York at 104.70 yen, up from 104.275 Friday.

U.S. markets were closed Monday for a holiday. The dollar rose 1.64 Swiss francs from 1.6433, to 1.6427 Swiss francs from 1.6425, to 1.6425 Swiss francs from 1.6425.

The pound, however, edged up to \$1.5010 from \$1.5102.

Speculation that the world's central banks are poised to shore up the dollar should it plunge also steadied the currency.

The U.S. central bank and 18 other central banks teamed up to buy dollars on May 4, after the dollar fell to a six-month low against the mark and neared its record low against the yen.

Sentiment that European interest-rate reductions were nearing an end while U.S. rates had further to rise also kept a floor under the U.S. currency.

"People are encouraged because at least the two sides are talking again," said David Solin, a partner at Foreign Exchange Analytics, a market consulting firm.

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Speculation that the world's central banks are poised to shore up the dollar should it plunge also steadied the currency.

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## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
S&P 500	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	+0.07
NASDAQ	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	+0.07
AMEX	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	+0.07
NYSE	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	1,021.26	+0.07

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High Low Close Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrial	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Transport	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Utilities	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Finance	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
SP 500	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23

## NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Commodities	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Industrials	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Finance	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
NYSE	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23

## NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Commodities	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Industrials	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Finance	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
NASDAQ	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23

## AMEX Stock Index

High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Commodities	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Industrials	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Finance	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
AMEX	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	+0.07
10 Industrials	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	+0.07
Dow Jones	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	+0.07
Bond Averages	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	+0.07

## NYSE Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Declined	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Unchanged	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
NYSE Diary	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23

## AMEX Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Declined	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Unchanged	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
AMEX Diary	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23

## NASDAQ Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Declined	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
Unchanged	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23
NASDAQ Diary	3,587.37	3,587.37	3,587.37	+1.23

## Spot Commodities

Today Prev. Chg.

Symbol	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Coffee	102.12	102.12	+0.07
Cocoa	102.12	102.12	+0.07
Wheat	102.12	102.12	+0.07
Spot Commodities	102.12	102.12	+0.07







# NYSE

### Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

(Continued)

[illegible]

12 Month	Div	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
12 Month	Div	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th

12 Month	Div.	Vol	PE	52	High	Low	Stk	Chg
Price				Week				
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
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146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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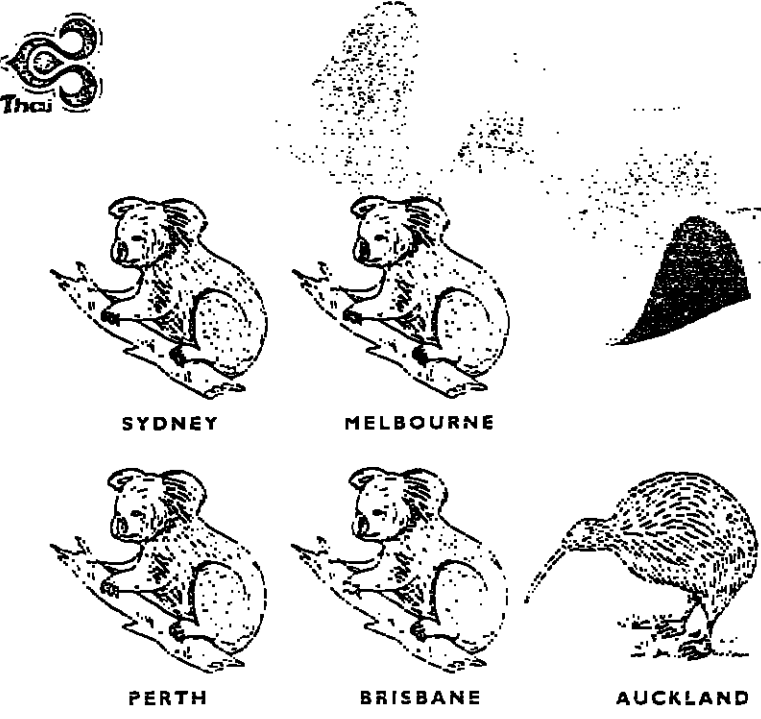
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***Smooth as silk is 20 flights a week  
from Thailand to five cities in Australasia.***


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*Smooth as silk is*

**AUCKLAND**

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一、本報自創刊以來，承蒙各界人士之厚愛，不勝感荷。茲為擴大宣傳，特在各地設立分銷處，以便讀者隨時購閱。凡欲訂閱者，請逕向各分銷處接洽，或逕向本報總發行所函購均可。

二、本報為便利讀者起見，特設「讀者信箱」，歡迎各界人士隨時來函諮詢、建議或投訴。本報將竭誠為您服務，並對來函內容予以保密。

三、本報為弘揚正義，特設「法律顧問」一職，為讀者提供法律諮詢。凡有法律問題者，請逕向本報法律顧問處洽詢。

四、本報為推廣教育，特設「教育專欄」，刊登各類教育資訊、教學心得及學術論文。歡迎各界人士踴躍投稿。

五、本報為報導社會動態，特設「社會新聞」一欄，刊登各類社會事件、社會問題及社會評論。歡迎各界人士提供新聞線索。

六、本報為報導國際大事，特設「國際新聞」一欄，刊登各類國際事件、國際會議及國際評論。歡迎各界人士提供國際新聞資訊。

七、本報為報導體育賽事，特設「體育新聞」一欄，刊登各類體育比賽、體育明星及體育評論。歡迎各界人士提供體育新聞資訊。

八、本報為報導文化藝術，特設「文化藝術」一欄，刊登各類文化活動、藝術作品及文化評論。歡迎各界人士提供文化藝術資訊。

九、本報為報導科技發展，特設「科技新聞」一欄，刊登各類科技發明、科技動態及科技評論。歡迎各界人士提供科技新聞資訊。

十、本報為報導環境保護，特設「環境新聞」一欄，刊登各類環境問題、環保活動及環保評論。歡迎各界人士提供環境新聞資訊。

以上各欄目之內容，均由本報專業編輯團隊負責採編，力求報導客觀、公正、翔實。如有任何意見或建議，請隨時與本報編輯部聯繫。

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# NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
A											
100	100	100	AAAI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	100	100	100	0.00
101	101	101	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	101	101	101	0.00
102	102	102	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	102	102	102	0.00
103	103	103	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	103	103	103	0.00
104	104	104	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	104	104	104	0.00
105	105	105	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	105	105	105	0.00
106	106	106	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	106	106	106	0.00
107	107	107	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	107	107	107	0.00
108	108	108	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	108	108	108	0.00
109	109	109	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	109	109	109	0.00
110	110	110	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	110	110	110	0.00
111	111	111	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	111	111	111	0.00
112	112	112	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	112	112	112	0.00
113	113	113	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	113	113	113	0.00
114	114	114	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	114	114	114	0.00
115	115	115	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	115	115	115	0.00
116	116	116	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	116	116	116	0.00
117	117	117	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	117	117	117	0.00
118	118	118	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	118	118	118	0.00
119	119	119	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	119	119	119	0.00
120	120	120	AAOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	120	120	120	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
B											
200	200	200	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	200	200	200	0.00
201	201	201	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	201	201	201	0.00
202	202	202	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	202	202	202	0.00
203	203	203	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	203	203	203	0.00
204	204	204	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	204	204	204	0.00
205	205	205	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	205	205	205	0.00
206	206	206	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	206	206	206	0.00
207	207	207	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	207	207	207	0.00
208	208	208	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	208	208	208	0.00
209	209	209	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	209	209	209	0.00
210	210	210	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	210	210	210	0.00
211	211	211	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	211	211	211	0.00
212	212	212	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	212	212	212	0.00
213	213	213	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	213	213	213	0.00
214	214	214	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	214	214	214	0.00
215	215	215	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	215	215	215	0.00
216	216	216	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	216	216	216	0.00
217	217	217	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	217	217	217	0.00
218	218	218	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	218	218	218	0.00
219	219	219	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	219	219	219	0.00
220	220	220	BBBY	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	220	220	220	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
C											
300	300	300	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	300	300	300	0.00
301	301	301	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	301	301	301	0.00
302	302	302	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	302	302	302	0.00
303	303	303	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	303	303	303	0.00
304	304	304	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	304	304	304	0.00
305	305	305	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	305	305	305	0.00
306	306	306	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	306	306	306	0.00
307	307	307	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	307	307	307	0.00
308	308	308	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	308	308	308	0.00
309	309	309	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	309	309	309	0.00
310	310	310	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	310	310	310	0.00
311	311	311	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	311	311	311	0.00
312	312	312	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	312	312	312	0.00
313	313	313	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	313	313	313	0.00
314	314	314	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	314	314	314	0.00
315	315	315	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	315	315	315	0.00
316	316	316	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	316	316	316	0.00
317	317	317	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	317	317	317	0.00
318	318	318	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	318	318	318	0.00
319	319	319	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	319	319	319	0.00
320	320	320	CCOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	320	320	320	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
D											
400	400	400	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	400	400	400	0.00
401	401	401	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	401	401	401	0.00
402	402	402	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	402	402	402	0.00
403	403	403	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	403	403	403	0.00
404	404	404	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	404	404	404	0.00
405	405	405	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	405	405	405	0.00
406	406	406	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	406	406	406	0.00
407	407	407	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	407	407	407	0.00
408	408	408	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	408	408	408	0.00
409	409	409	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	409	409	409	0.00
410	410	410	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	410	410	410	0.00
411	411	411	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	411	411	411	0.00
412	412	412	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	412	412	412	0.00
413	413	413	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	413	413	413	0.00
414	414	414	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	414	414	414	0.00
415	415	415	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	415	415	415	0.00
416	416	416	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	416	416	416	0.00
417	417	417	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	417	417	417	0.00
418	418	418	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	418	418	418	0.00
419	419	419	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	419	419	419	0.00
420	420	420	DDOI	1.00	4.00	10.00	100	420	420	420	0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
E											
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## May 31, 1999

d Emerging Markets	S	16.78	m ERIE World Fund Ltd	SF	9991.15
d European	SF	11.36	d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus A	BF	12341.00
d Global Income	S	11.73	d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus B	BF	12103.00
d DAI Global Bond	DM	10.63	d Emi France Ind. Plus A	SF	1771.82
d US Government	S	9.25	d Emi France Ind. Plus B	FF	199.23
d Emerging Mkts Flx Inc	S	12.39	d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus A	DM	105.42
d Haven	SF	10.94	d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus B	DM	

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## SPORTS

## Mariners Drub Twins, 12-0

The Associated Press  
A few more games like this by Randy Johnson and the Mariners and maybe Ken Griffey Jr. will want to stay in Seattle.

A day after Griffey criticized some of his teammates for lack of desire and claimed the team's constant losing "is killing me," the Mariners routed the Minnesota Twins, 12-0, on Monday.

Johnson pitched a two-hitter and struck out 10 for his second straight shutout. Keith Mitchell hit his first two homers of the season, doubled

## AL ROUNDUP

and drove in five runs as the visiting Mariners ended a three-game losing streak.

Johnson was surprised to hear Griffey's remarks.

"I don't really want to comment, but I'm kind of shocked that Junior would say that sort of thing," he said. "I look around here today and I'm proud of a lot of these guys, especially after the way they played today."

He added: "A lot of these guys work hard between the games. But maybe it is good that he said what he said if we start playing like this for an extended time."

Johnson won his fourth straight start. He extended his scoreless streak to 21 innings, including a four-hit, 1-0 victory Wednesday against Oakland.

"For us, it was an all-around good ballgame," Johnson said. "But for me, this one was work. I

started losing my wind in the eighth inning."

The Mariners had made it easy for Johnson by then.

Rich Amaral had an RBI triple, two doubles and a single. Mike Blowers also had four hits for Seattle and Edgar Martinez homered. The Mariners got 17 hits, 10 for extra bases.

Carlos Pulido began the day with a 4.93 ERA, best on the Twins' staff. But he lasted only 3½ innings, allowing four runs and five hits.

Tigers 5, Orioles 3: Tony Phillips hit a tying, two-run homer off Lee Smith in the ninth inning, and Detroit wound up winning in the 11th at Camden Yards.

Smith had converted 20 of 21 save chances until Lou Whitaker led off with a walk and Phillips homered. Baltimore blew a chance to win it in the bottom of the ninth as Tim Lincecum struck out and Brady Anderson flied out with the bases loaded.

Mickey Teufelton homered in the Tigers' 10th and Rafael Palmeiro homered in the Orioles' 10th. In the 11th, Travis Fryman hit an RBI double off Tom Bolton and scored on a single by Chad Kreuter.

White Sox 7, Yankees 2: Surprise starter Scott Sanderson pitched seven strong innings and Chicago won at Yankee Stadium.

Sanderson was moved up a day to pitch in place of the ailing Alex Fernandez. Sanderson allowed four hits, including Darv Boston's solo home run, and walked none.

Darv Boston hit a three-run homer off Jim Abbott. The home run came two batters after Abbott

was hit in the left thigh by a line drive from Frank Thomas, causing a five-minute delay.

Indians 10, Angels 2: Charles Nagy came within one out of a shutout, and Cleveland beat California for its 10th straight victory at Jacobs Field.

The Indians' home winning streak is the longest since a 15-game spree at Cleveland Stadium in 1965.

Nagy struck out nine and walked five. He gave up two-out RBI singles in the ninth inning to Jorge Fábregas and Gary DiSarcina.

Carlos Baerga hit a two-run homer and Wayne Kirby and Eddie Murray had two-run doubles for the Indians.

Athletics 6, Blue Jays 2: Brent Gates doubled home the tiebreaking run in the ninth inning and Oakland went on to score five times to win at the SkyDome.

Rickey Henderson was hit by a pitch from Scott Brown leading off the ninth and reliever Randy St. Claire bobbled a bunt for an error. Gates followed with his double for a 2-1 lead. Mike Aldrete had a two-run single and Geronimo Berroa and Scott Brosius had RBI singles.

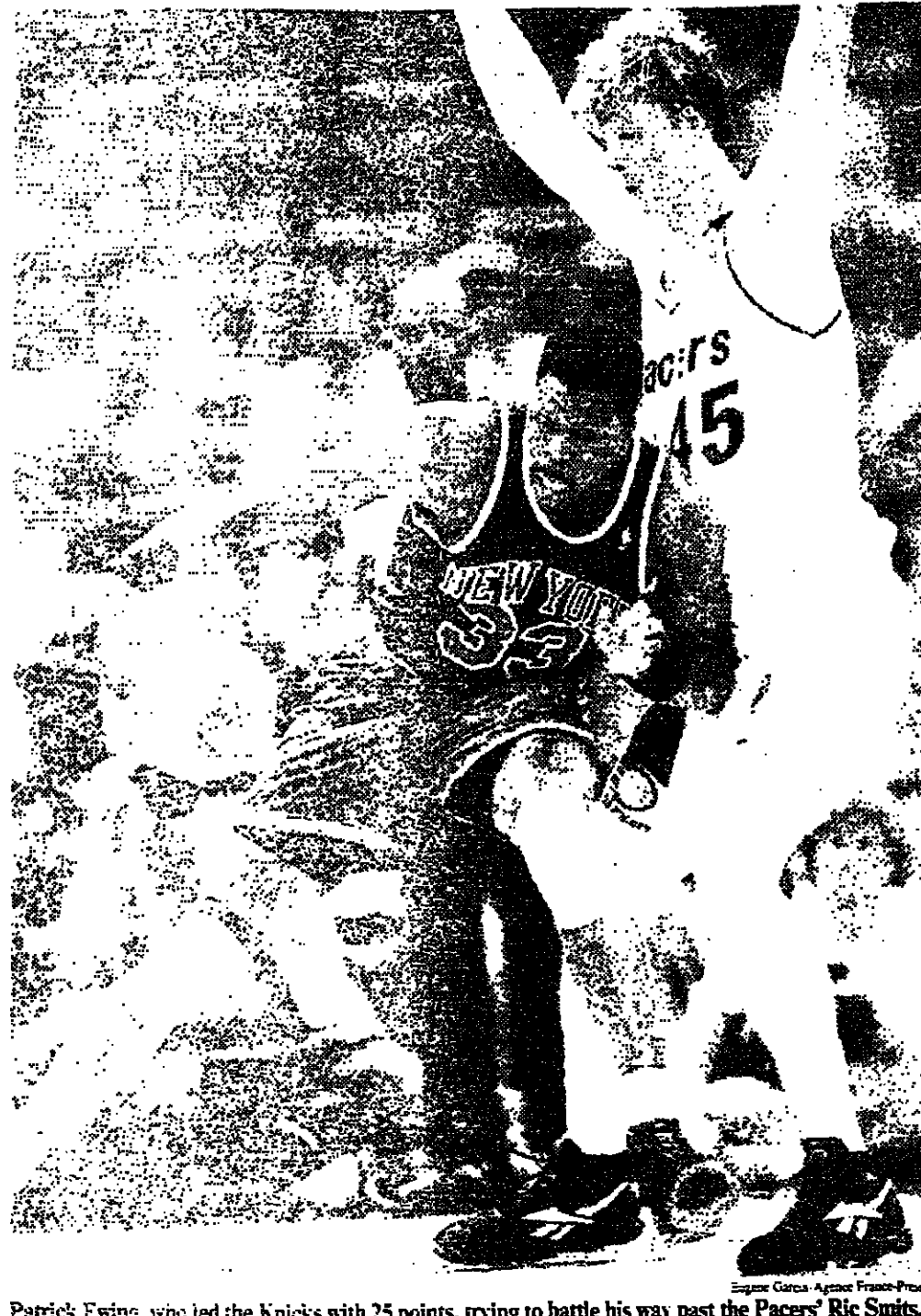
Rookie Mark Acre pitched a scoreless eighth to win his first major league decision.

Rangers 5, Brewers 4: Jeff Frye and Manuel Lee singled home runs in the ninth inning as Texas rallied to win in Milwaukee.

Frye had three hits and drove in three runs. Lee tied the game with one-out single and Frye put the Rangers ahead with a two-out hit off Mike Fetters.

Kevin Brown gave up 11 hits in eight innings. Jay Howell retired Greg Vaughn on a fly ball with runners on second and third for his first save since 1992. Howell pitched in 54 games for Atlanta last year, mostly in middle relief.

Red Sox 6, Royals 5: Damon Berryhill doubled home the winning run in the 10th inning as Boston beat visiting Kansas City.



Patrick Ewing, who led the Knicks with 25 points, trying to battle his way past the Pacers' Ric Smith.

## Pacers Pull Even As Knicks Blow A Late Chance

By Clifton Brown

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The Indiana Pacers gave the Knicks a last-minute chance to steal a victory. The Knicks dropped the ball. With New York trailing by three points, Hubert Davis dropped Patrick Ewing's pass out of bounds with 6.8 seconds left, sending New York to a frustrating 83-77 loss in the fourth game of the Eastern Conference finals Monday at Madison Square Garden.

## NBA PLAYOFFS

Madison Square Garden, tying the series 2-2. The four-of-seven-game series resumes Wednesday at Madison Square Garden.

While neither team has won on the other's court, the home-court advantage was about the only thing the Knicks could feel good about when this game ended. The Pacers, on the other hand, could smell an upset in the works.

"I like our chances better now than when we came here down, 2-0," said the Pacers' coach, Larry Brown. "They thoroughly whipped us in New York. There were some guys on our team who had doubts we could beat them. Now I think we believe we can beat them."

It was a game of missed shots, miscues, and missed opportunities for the Knicks. But Davis' mistake was the most costly.

Derrick McKey gave the Knicks life, when he missed two free throws with 26.5 seconds to play, and Indiana leading, 80-77. The Knicks called time-out, looking either for a quick two points, or a three-pointer to tie the game.

They got neither. Ewing was swarmed in the low post. So the Knicks passed the ball around the perimeter. Finally, John Starks passed to Ewing, who started to shoot a jumper but then spotted Davis alone on the right wing behind the 3-point line.

Had Davis caught the pass, he would have had a chance at a wide-open three-pointer to tie the game. But the pass went right through his hands and out of bounds in front of the Pacer bench.

The crowd roared. Davis hung his head. Then Hayward Workman made a free throw with 5.2 seconds left, making it 81-77. Charles Oakley committed the last of his eight turnovers when he threw an inbounds pass intended for Ewing out of bounds. The Knicks' fate was sealed.

"I just didn't catch the ball," Davis said. "I was ready to shoot before I caught it. It went right through my hands. It was a perfect pass by Patrick. It's my fault. No excuses."

The Knicks committed 26 turnovers for the game, succumbing to intense defensive pressure. Some were forced, others were careless.

And the mistakes were too much for New York to overcome, especially because Reggie Miller went wild for the first time in the series, leading all scorers with 31 points, including 17 of 19 from the free-throw line.

Miller had a 13-point fourth quarter, sparking a 10-2 run that turned a 70-70 game into an 80-72 lead, a deficit from which New York never recovered.

Neither Starks, nor Derek Harper, nor Greg Anthony could contain Miller. And coach Pat Riley elected not to put Davis on Miller.

"He got to the free-throw line just too many times," Riley said. "When asked about the Knicks' inability to score, Riley said: 'You've got the two best defenses in the league, going after one another tooth and nail. These games are going to be in the 80s.'"

He added: "We have to execute with more force. We have to be stronger with the ball. We get a lot of credit for being a physical team, but they're one of the most physical teams in the league. I don't mind that. We've just got to be stronger."

Ewing led the Knicks with 25 points and 13 rebounds, but the Knicks did not get Ewing the ball nearly as much as they wanted to.

"They make it very difficult for us to enter the ball. I don't care what you run," Riley said. "They're encouraging you to throw nothing but lob passes to him, and they're just going to rotate to the ball. It's just a war down on the block."

"We're getting used to the way the Knicks play," Brown said. "If you don't play the way they play, you're going to get killed. They're so physical and so aggressive and we can't back down. The league has allowed this stuff to go on and you have to accept it."

And the Knicks, who lost their fifth consecutive road game in the playoffs, had to accept another almost must-win situation at the Garden, where they are 8-0 in the playoffs. The Pacers are 6-0 at home.

After another half dominated by defense, the Pacers led by 42-39. People who enjoy watching high-scoring basketball were out of luck. It was rare for either team to score on two consecutive possessions.

For those who appreciate tough defense, it was a clinic. Almost every shot was contested, and as every rebound. The Pacers felt their defense is just as good as New York's, and the Knicks' offense has struggled the entire series, particularly in Indianapolis. The Knicks shot 31.4 percent for the first half and the Pacers were almost as bad at 38.5 percent.

After he missed his first three shots, Ewing finally scored on a tip-in. Having passed his 1-point performance in the previous game, Ewing relaxed and ended the half with 12 points and 8 rebounds.

But Ewing's production was offset by Miller, who led all first-half scorers with 14 points. Miller made only three field goals in the half, but he was 8 for 9 from the foul line.

Other than Anthony Mason, who sparked the Knicks off the bench with six first-quarter points, New York had no other low-post threat to complement Ewing.

## Mitchell Powers Reds Over Expos

The Associated Press

Before the game it was Deion said this, Deion is wearing that. Once play got under way, though, it was Kevin Mitchell. All Kevin Mitchell.

Mitchell homered twice Monday night to help Jose Rijo get his 100th career victory, as Cincinnati defeated the Montreal Expos, 7-3, in the debut of Deion Sanders with the Reds.

Sanders, traded to the Reds on Sunday in a deal that sent Roberto Kelly to Atlanta, arrived

field Philadelphia hitless for 7½ innings and won his career-best fourth straight start.

Banks blanked the Phillies until Kim Batisse grounded a single to left with one down in the eighth. Banks allowed only that hit and struck out six in eight innings. He was hit in back of the hip by a pitch from reliever Bob Wells in the sixth, and left the game after the eighth with tightness in his back.

Randy Myers completed the combined one-hitter, pitching the ninth for his 12th save.

Astros 4, Marlins 3: In Houston, Craig Biggio drove in two runs — including the game-winner with a two-out single in the ninth.

Chris Donnels led off the ninth with a single off Robb Nen and took second on a sacrifice by Scott Savits. After Sid Bream walked and James Mouton struck out, Steve Finley drew a walk to lead the bases for Biggio.

Tom Edens pitched two perfect innings to give the Astros their ninth victory in 12 games. Florida has lost eight of 10.

Rockies 12, Mets 2: In New York, Andres Galarraga hit his second grand slam of the season to pace the Rockies.

Colorado loaded the bases with no outs in the sixth against Mauro Gomez and Galarraga homered off Mike Maddux for his fifth career slam to make it 6-1.

Kevin Ritz, in his second start of the season after almost two years of inactivity following reconstructive surgery on his right elbow, was the winner.

Cubs 3, Phillies 0: In Chicago, Willie Banks

## NL ROUNDUP

at Riverfront Stadium wearing his usual assortment of jewelry and announced during a pregame press conference that he was ready to show Cincinnati fans his talents.

"I'm ecstatic to be a Red," he said, with owner Marge Schott at his side. Sanders singled in four trips. He received the game's loudest ovation when introduced.

The night, however, belonged to Mitchell. He hit a two-run homer off Ken Hill to rally the Reds in the fourth, and the other Sanders — Reggie — homered two pitches later to tie it at 3. Mitchell hit a solo homer, his 14th, in the seventh.

Rijo escaped threat after threat to get No. 100 on his fourth attempt. He gave up six hits, walked four and hit a batter in six innings, but forced the Expos to strand nine runners. Six of them in scoring position.



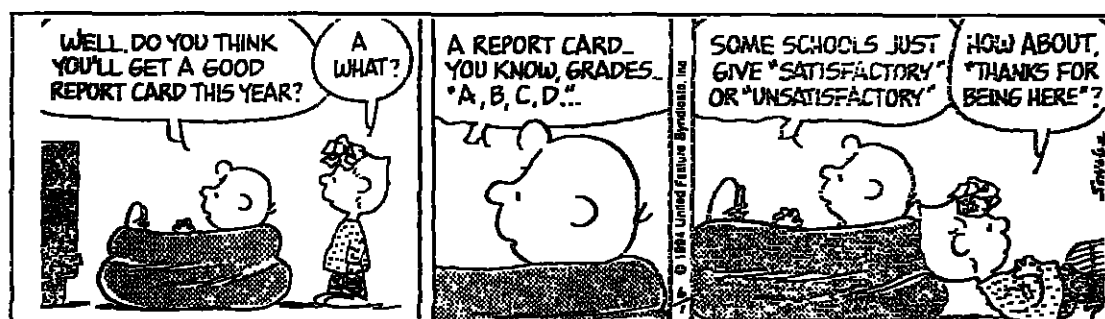
Seattle Mariners' center fielder Ken Griffey Jr., rear, making the catch after a bouncing ball flew by the second baseman, Luis Sojo.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"Boy, Margaret sure can clobber a tune."

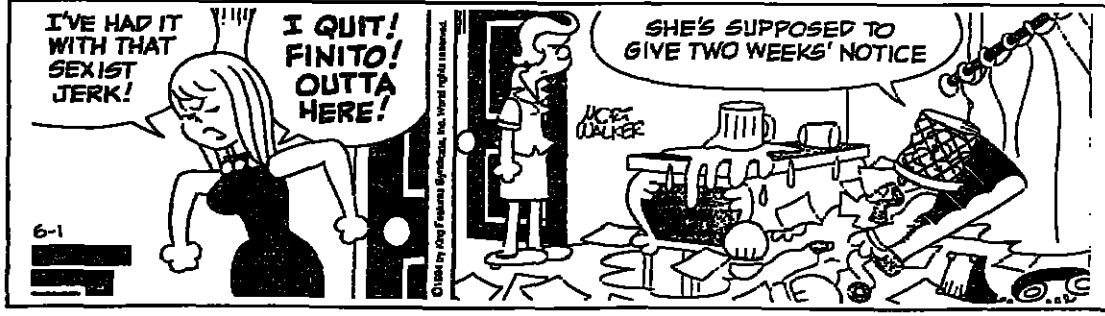
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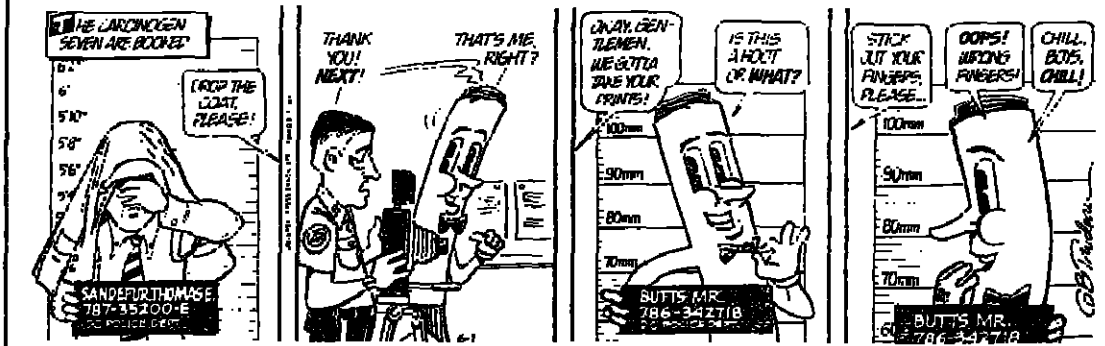
## GARFIELD



## BEETLE BAILEY



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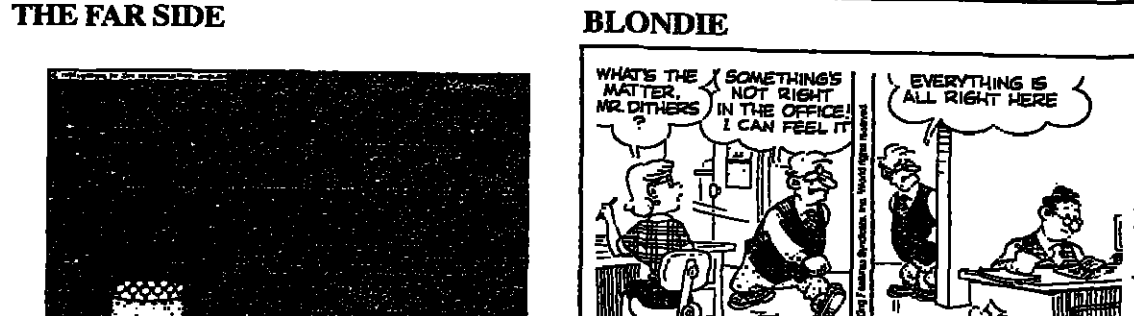
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## SPORTS



World No. 1 Pete Sampras of the United States saw his dream of winning a fourth-straight Grand Slam title bite the dust on Tuesday.

# Courier Spoils Sampras's Hopes Of 4th Grand Slam Victory in a Row

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The orange dust collected around the ankles of Pete Sampras's socks, in the crevices of his shoes; it filled in the eyes around his dirty white laces; it worked its way into the vital gears of the game's most intricate machine: It played with his mind.

The world No. 1 came to a grinding halt Tuesday just three matches short of becoming the first man since Rod Laver in 1969 to hold all four Grand Slam titles. Sampras was beaten in the French Open quarterfinal, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, and by the end he basically was stranded ankle-deep in a desert, unable to come forward as he would on any other court.

It was a day long anticipated by Jim Courier, the former No. 1 who lives in Florida near the 22-year-old Sampras, and has remained Sampras's greatest rival in spite of losing 10 of 12 previous meetings. They had never met on clay. The other surfaces emphasize Sampras's superior serve, volley and forehand; but the clay guns up all

of that. Yet it is dust like motor oil to Courier's game.

"I think it's a long time that I've had the discipline in a long match like I had today," said the 23-year-old Courier, who has fallen to No. 7 in the last year. "I had a pretty solid idea of what I wanted to do out there, and through the ups and downs of the match I was able to stay with it."

What makes one great player superior to another? This match was as humdrum and lacking in rhythm as their final at Wimbledon last year, which was won by Sampras in four sets on the basis of two tiebreakers. Perhaps the surface — grass there, clay here — is all that separates them. Neither was willing to give in to the spirit of the occasion, to be swept up in this meeting of the world's two best players (they have shared eight of the last 14 Grand Slam titles, so never mind what the computer says). It might have been an empty stadium anywhere in the world, the way the 17,000 spectators were largely excluded from the ceremony of each player stubbornly taking on the other's characteristics.

Sampras tried vainly to play from the back, while Courier won by coming forward when invited.

"When you're out playing, you're doing what is most comfortable," Sampras said. "I just felt most comfortable staying back. I should have forced myself and told myself to come in on the big point. I don't know, clay just slows things down and gives him an extra split second to hit a passing shot. So I decided to stay back. And if I had to do it over again, I would come in a bit more."

A cold gray snap gave way Tuesday to the first splendid day of the tournament. The court was faster, the tennis balls lighter — Sampras should have felt better. Instead he acted like a guest in his opponent's home. Courier won this tournament in 1991 and 1992, and has now won 25 of his last 26 matches here, and he must have felt honored to see Sampras imitating him before serving — bouncing the ball a half-dozen times like a dripping broken tap. The match was played at Courier's pace, and as he broke Sampras in the fourth game to win the opening set, and picked up an-

other break in the third game of the following set, you recognized him as the Courier of two years ago — not the Courier whose placid confidence was dislodged by losses in the French Open and Wimbledon finals last year — on this day, against this bewitched rival, he was the invincible Courier.

"It's certainly a good one for my head," Courier said. "It's been a long time since I've won a big match in a big tournament like this against a top player. It is definitely one of the more satisfying wins that I've had, but I don't want to get over-cited because I still have to come back and get busy again on Friday."

Sampras was never far from overtaking Courier's score. He was technically very much alive just four games from the end, and yet it seemed impossible. How he came back to win the second set remains a mystery, a lone indication of the competitiveness he acquired at Wimbledon last year. Three or four dozen times he would hawk the clay off his feet with his racket, as if it were masonry, spinning down one of Courier's effective drop shots, he slipped at the net and had to touch down with his left hand.

With a sour look he shook the dust off that hand and wiped it clean across his pants and his shirt.

With two game points in hand, he nonetheless was broken by Courier in the penultimate game of the third set. It happened that way again in the seventh game of the fourth set.

The warm conditions should have helped, but instead he complained that it left his strings feeling loose and soft. He sent his rackets out to be restringed and threw a tantrum when they were slow to be returned. He yelled at himself as he felt a year's inspiration escaping through his fingers. The dust collected wherever he perspired and he yelled as Courier has yelled throughout the last year.

"I don't know what to think right now," Sampras said. "I'm sure this definitely adds to the hurting. I'm getting closer, and to win four in a row would have been something that, you know, would have been written about for a lot of years."

Courier pointed out that it wouldn't have been a real Grand Slam anyway. "I would have been a hell of an accomplishment, don't get me wrong," Courier said, and he should know. Just two years ago, there had been talk of his accomplishing the same thing.

## Canucks Looking for Victory ... And a Little Recognition

By Dave Sell  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The New York Rangers begin the final phase of their quest for a Stanley Cup on Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden. An opponent? Well, yes, as a matter of fact, there is one. They're here somewhere. Oh, of course, it's the Vancouver Canucks.

The Canucks have one of the best hockey players in right wing Pavel Bure. But they have gone largely unnoticed in the National Hockey League playoffs, which seemingly have been dominated by thoughts of 1940, the year the Rangers last won a Cup.

Games 1 and 2 will be played here before the best-of-seven series shifts to Vancouver for Games 3 and 4. By then, the Canucks and Bure, the 60-goal scorer, may have made a bigger impression.

Bure was injured and sat in the upper press box at the Garden during the Canucks' lone visit here during the regular season. That area is surrounded by some of the Garden's most vocal fans. They verbally — and nearly physically — assaulted the New Jersey general manager, Lou Lamoriello, during the Eastern Conference final series.

The Rangers, having played the Islanders, Capitals and Devils in the first three rounds, have spent only six nights in hotels and had two one-hour plane flights. The Canucks played in Calgary, Dallas and Toronto, so — though they've had a week's rest since eliminating the Maple Leafs — they are the much more frequent fliers. That distance may be a factor.

But that distance also enters the psyche. Folks in Vancouver think they are sometimes ignored or unappreciated by people in the East. And by that they mean eastern Canada, so that feeling could intensify south of the border.

"All the focus seems to be out here," said Canucks left wing Greg Adams, who scored in overtime of Game 5 against Toronto to clinch the Western Conference title for the Canucks. Adams, Bure and captain Trevor Linden form the Canucks' most potent line. "Unless you turn on your

own news, the focus is always on the Eastern things. Westerners resent that a little bit."

The quickest way to gain recognition will be to beat the Rangers, who haven't played in the finals since 1979.

Pat Quinn, Vancouver's coach, general manager and president, did not know what frame of mind his team would be in.

"We're not a real experienced team in this situation and I know the guys are pretty tight," Quinn said at a Garden news conference. "We've tried to loosen them up. They will have to deal with the Stanley Cup finals for the first time. It's a new experience for most of them. And it is a Stanley Cup final in a city that's so hungry that they are going to try to win it for their team to the Stanley Cup."

Collectively, the Rangers' players have 28 Stanley Cup rings. The Canucks' have four.

The Canucks changed a lot during the season. Petr Nedved's free agency hung over them until he signed with St. Louis on March 3. Then there was a week of wondering who they would get as compensation. Once an arbitrator decided it was Craig Janney, they had another two weeks of uncertainty because Janney refused to report. They tried to trade him to several teams before trading him back to St. Louis for center Nathan Lafayette and defenseman Jeff Brown and Bret Hedican.

The changes came together at the very last minute. Down 3-1 to Calgary in the first round, Quinn put Linden back at center. Bure started scoring some of his NHL-high 13 playoff goals and goalie Kirk McLean became nearly unbeatable (11-2 since then).

It has been a wild ride for a team that did well in the previous two regular seasons, stumbled in those playoffs and then finished a mere seventh in the Western Conference this season.

"You might call it a roll, but I look back two years," Quinn said. "We made a breakthrough mentally in the Calgary series. We beat the fear of failure. We were considered failures for not advancing the past two years when we had in excess of 100 points. That is sometimes a hard barrier for an athlete to break through."

## Graf to Meet Pierce in Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Top-seeded Steffi Graf and Mary Pierce set up a semifinal showdown with decisive victories Tuesday in the French Open.

Pierce, the No. 12 seed, routed Petra Ritter of Austria, 6-0, 6-2, to set up a Grand Slam semifinal for the first time. In her five matches through the quarterfinals, Pierce has lost only six games, the best showing ever in the tournament.

In the other semifinal, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario will meet No. 3 Conchita Martinez.

In the men's semifinals, Jim Courier, hoping to regain the crown he won in 1991 and 1992, will seek revenge in Friday's semifinals against Sergei Bruguera, who dethroned him in last year's final. The sixth-seeded Spaniard, yet to lose a set in five matches here, ousted No. 4 Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

Courier, the No. 7 seed, upset top-seeded Pete Sampras, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Graf overcame Ines Gorrochategui of Argentina, 6-4, 6-1. She has reached at least the semifinals in every French Open since 1987, when she won the first of her three titles.

Sanchez Vicario beat Julie Halard of France, 6-1, 7-6 (8-6), and Martinez rallied to beat the 16th-seeded Sabine Hack of Germany, 2-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Sanchez Vicario, the winner of the title in 1989 and a finalist two years later, had to slap back a brave second-set revival by Halard. At one stage the Spaniard led, 6-1, 5-3, before Halard, cheered on by the crowd, forced the second-set into a tiebreak. Halard managed to save a first match point at 5-6 in the volley with a superb cross-court volley but Sanchez Vicario made no mistake with the second.

Pierce, brought up in the United States but playing for France, is assured of moving into the Top 10 for the first time when the next women's rankings come out next week.

She won the first seven games before the 103-ranked Ritter finally held serve. Ritter, who had

never before advanced past the second round of a Grand Slam, came back in the fifth game to break Pierce's serve for only the second time in the tournament, but failed to sustain the momentum.

Pierce made 25 other unforced errors and hit 25 outright winners, compared to only three for Ritter, in the 58-minute match.

Bruguera used his relentless baseline game to wear down Medvedev in just 1 hour, 55 minutes, avenging a straight-set defeat in the Monte Carlo final this spring.

Bruguera averted three sets points in the 10th game of the third set. He said he played "great" tennis but still doesn't feel as confident as he did last year. (AP, AFP)



Mary Pierce had no problem with Petra Ritter, winning their quarterfinal match, 6-0, 6-2.

### SIDELINES

#### Krzyzewski Decides to Stay at Duke

DURHAM, North Carolina (AP) — Mike Krzyzewski, who coached Duke to two national basketball titles, announced on Tuesday that he would remain at Duke and was not leaving to coach in the National Basketball Association.

Krzyzewski said at a news conference here that he was happy at Duke and liked Durham. Last week, he confirmed that he was exploring other job offers. In his remarks Tuesday, he declined to identify which teams he had been talking with, and said that his most recent conversations with NBA executives had been about possible draft choices from Duke.

"It was really a very easy decision," he said. "I am not in a career crisis." Krzyzewski got the Blue Devils into the NCAA Final Four seven times in nine years.

#### Did Anyone Check for Magnets?

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Nebraska — Holes-in-one are rare even for a golf course. How about five people in a four-day span on the same course? That's what happened Memorial Day weekend at the Elks Country Club — including three shots on Monday. All five people are from Columbus. "It's incredible," club pro Skip Tredway said. "I've never seen anything like it." There were witnesses to each shot, Tredway said. It started with Jeff Peetz on Friday at No. 8, covering 153 yards with an 8-iron. On Sunday, Carol Balcerud aced the same hole, going 106 yards with a 7-iron. Charlotte Lambert, Bill Means and Dick Gdowski all made their holes-in-one on Monday. Lambert aced No. 4, 130 yards with a 5-iron and Means connected on the same hole, going 142 yards with an 8-iron. Gdowski aced No. 17 from 178 yards with a 1-wood.

#### Olympique Marseille Shapes Rescue

PARIS (AFP) — The Olympique Marseille soccer club presented a financial rescue package to the French league here Tuesday.

The club's financial director, Alain Larocque, told the league's financial watchdog, the DNCG, that a Canadian mining company was ready to put 70 million francs (\$12 million) on the table and a further 200 million francs next season. Larocque would not name the backers and dismissed claims the club was on the verge of financial collapse.

Last week, a Marseille commercial court ordered an investigation of the club's accounts after an audit revealed debts of 404 million francs; the club had claimed its net deficit was 67 million francs.

Massimo Cellina, president of Italian first-division soccer club Cagliari, has surrendered to the police after an arrest warrant was issued by a judge investigating a suspected fraud on grain exports and imports. (AP)

Stjepan Mesić, president of the 115-kilometer 10th stage of the Giro d'Italia bicycle race at Marostica, Italy. (Reuters)

Michael Irvin, wide receiver for the Dallas Cowboys, underwent surgery after he partly dislocated his left shoulder last week. The operation went well and he was expected to play in the opener against Pittsburgh on Sept. 4, Cowboys trainer Kevin O'Neill said. (AP)

The Argentine Grand Prix, which already had been delayed and rescheduled for October to give its organizers time to carry out renovations, has now been canceled, its promoters said in Buenos Aires. (AFP)

### SCOREBOARD

#### BASEBALL

##### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
East Division				West Division			
New York	32	15	.681	Los Angeles	29	18	.617
Boston	30	18	.625	Cincinnati	26	21	.556
Baltimore	27	24	.529	St. Louis	24	24	.500
Toronto	24	25	.490	Atlanta	24	24	.500
Detroit	22	25	.468	Philadelphia	20	29	.408
Central Division				East Division			
Chicago	29	18	.617	Atlanta	30	16	.652
Cleveland	26	21	.556	Florida	28	21	.571
Minnesota	24	24	.500	New York	26	24	.519
St. Louis	20	29	.408	Philadelphia	24	26	.480
West Division				Pittsburgh	22	27	.446
Seattle	23	22	.511	Central Division			
San Diego	22	24	.479	Chicago	28	22	.561
Oakland	14	36	.278	Houston	28	22	.561
				St. Louis	26	24	.519
				Los Angeles	22	28	.438
				Pittsburgh	21	27	.438
				San Diego	17	34	.333

##### Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
East Division				West Division			
New York	32	15	.681	Los Angeles	29	18	.617
Boston	30	18	.625	Cincinnati	26	21	.556
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## OBSERVER

## Law's Sticky Tentacles

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Lawyers are on the radio. It is a talk show. The talk is about Paula Corbin Jones suing President Bill Clinton. It is not the first time I have heard lawyers on talk shows lately talk about this suit. Lawyers love it.

Is it because the suit makes our legal system look so preposterous? Yes, preposterous, like the hippopotamus, to which — or whom, depending on your animal-rights position — we owe the word "preposterous." (You can find it in Aristotle. "Preposterous, the hippopotamus!" he said, though in Greek of course.)

Lexicographers say we would not have "preposterous" but for the hippopotamus, but listening to these talk-radio lawyers tempts me to say, "Fie on lexicographers." The lawyers talking about Jones's suit persuade me that, even if the hippopotamus had never been born, the word "preposterous" would have sprung up shortly after the American legal system produced its first writ.

I mean, now, really, listen to this: Defending yourself in this system is so expensive that even the president of the United States cannot afford it.

All right, I'm no social-equality fanatic. If you want a quality lawyer you ought to be ready to pay quality price, and the president makes only \$200,000 per annum. This peanuts, but only compared with the income of run-of-the-mill second basemen, investment bankers, rock stars, best-selling novelists, entertainers and lawyers.

In other words, we have a legal system affordable only to mediocre baseball players and professional people of comparably extravagant reward mediocrity.

The preposterousness of it seems never to have occurred to the talk-show lawyers until Jones sued a president. They are fascinated by the problem it creates: How can a president with his pauperish \$200,000 possibly amass the vast sums needed for his defense without compromising himself and his office?

A nice question it is, too, but these talk-show lawyers seem indifferent to the millions of nonpresidents who lack the typical presi-

dent's resources for staving off financial ruin if summoned to endure the law's majesty.

Is it not preposterous that, until a president was subjected to American law's tendency to impoverish all but the most extravagantly rewarded mediocrities, lawyers never took to the radio to discuss it?

In these talk-show discussions nobody seems to find it odd that courts should be so complacent about the financial disaster they so often visit even on the innocent.

The talk-show attorneys, obviously undisturbed by the preposterousness of the system in which they toil, seem interested only in the problems with which its astonishing expense confronts presidents undergoing ordeal by lawyer.

Then there is their argument whether a president should be allowed to put off dealing with suits like Jones's until after he is out of office. Some say yes; some, no. Yes or no, however, all acknowledge that being sued takes up an awful lot of a person's time — so much, some say, that a president might be hard pressed to find time in which to do some governing.

Here again the preposterous is ignored, and the sued president treated as a special case: Should he be temporarily excused from the time-consuming rigors of trial law? Spared those hours, days, weeks, months, years it takes a case to wander its tedious way through the American legal maze?

"And why," one yearns to scream, "should the presidency absolve a citizen of the obligation to submit his life to that same eternity of American law that threatens every citizen caught by a summons served?"

All this talk-show talk about cutting special deals to excuse the president from the preposterousness of a legal system that everybody else must endure implicitly acknowledges that the system is, in fact, preposterous.

After health-care reform, we might move on to court reform. In a civilized system a two-day trial of Jones's suit, held two weeks after it was brought, would settle the matter one way or the other. Lawyers' fees of \$75 an hour should be about right.

New York Times Service

## Don't Call Her French, or Even a Woman

By John Rockwell  
New York Times Service

PARIS — At the wizen age of 24, with eight years of an international career and four acclaimed solo recordings behind her, the French pianist Hélène Grimaud has finally made her first concerto disk. It's terrific, and it immediately jostles for consideration among the preferred versions of both works: the Rachmaninoff Second Concerto and the Ravel Concerto in G.

Aside from its excellence, the new CD is noteworthy for its inclusion of the first piece of French music Grimaud has recorded. It serves to call attention to an artist who has had a most unusual career, flouting expectations and stereotypes. As a glance at her discography suggests, she has single-mindedly concentrated on Romanticism: German Romanticism in particular, and Rachmaninoff and Brahms in double-particular. This may seem odd not only for a French pianist but also for a female one.

With Grimaud all clichés about precise, coloristically subtle French pianists and graceful, flowing lady pianists go right out the window. Her playing, on record, in recital and on stage with an orchestra, is fiercely purposeful, rangy, confident, proclamatory and — in scores that invite it, like the Brahms Opus 118 — mystically intense.

As it turns out, she considers herself hardly French at all, and, for that matter, hardly female, at least in the glamorous sense to which she might easily lay claim.

"I never liked it here," she said recently in the office of her Paris manager, speaking of France as a whole. "It's not that I have anything against French people, but I felt more at home in Italy. There is not one drop of French blood in my family."

Although Grimaud was born and raised in the southern French city of Aix-en-Provence, she stems from North Africa, Corsican and Italian Jewish roots. Her family changed its name from Grimaldi before she was born.

"My father came from a background of Sephardic Jews in Africa, and my mother's ancestors were Jewish Berbers from Corsica," she said in her excellent English. She speaks in a rapid-fire manner and, despite occasional flashes of nervous insecurity, seems the sort of person who brooks trivial banter with impatience.

Indeed, she seems to have always had a reclusive, contrary streak. She was "agitated" as a child, she said, tirelessly seeking an outlet through dance and sports. She finally found it in the piano, her first musical instrument, at the age of 9. Only three years later, after private study in Marseilles, she entered the Paris Conservatory in an apparent stroke of luck. The next year, the minimum entrance age was raised to 15. But she increasingly chafed against the rigidities of the French system, with its bureaucratic insistence that everyone study the same things in the same way.

She also resented a new conservatory director who demanded that all the students plunge into the most complex contemporary music, moving from their 19th-century studies without transition through the classics of early modernism. Her rebellious intractability, on that score still persists; she has little interest in playing new music.

At 15 she made her first recording, which was acclaimed in *Gramophone* magazine and elsewhere. In the same year she won a first prize at the conservatory and, defying her teachers, entered the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. Though one of the 12 finalists, she was appalled at the rote mechanics of the competition and never entered another one.

A year later she quit the conservatory and embarked on



The pianist Hélène Grimaud: "I had these strange ideas. People looked at me like I was an extraterrestrial."

a career with no teacher in the wings. But no teacher did not mean no guidance. Grimaud attracted the interest of several older performers, chiefly Daniel Barenboim, Martha Argerich and Gidon Kremer. They offered engagements, provided support and, above all, made her feel that she sometimes cranked independence was not utterly nuts.

"I had these strange ideas," she said. "People looked at me like I was an extraterrestrial. When I got in touch with these other musicians, I realized I was not the only one."

For the last three years Grimaud has been based in Tallahassee, Florida. She offers various explanations for her choice, but the main one seems to be that her boyfriend teaches bassoon at Florida State University there. She keeps five pet black wolves in Tallahassee and maintains no base in France apart from her parents' home in Aix.

"I don't have legal status in America, no green card," she said. "But inside of me, I feel like it's home. I would really like to become a legal resident, pay taxes, etc. I play a lot in Germany, and I like European cities, but I might be distracted in a city like London. I like a place where I can be left alone when I come back home after tours. I like being a recluse. In America, I enjoy the friendliness, but I can be anonymous."

Grimaud is building her repertoire slowly, accepting only about 50 dates a year. "My career has evolved very gradually," she said. "I never felt pressured to play more than I felt was necessary. I made choices based on the idea of being surrounded by intelligent people."

She has performed her share of chamber music, including four stints at Kremer's Lockenhaus Festival in Aus-

tria, but she prefers concerto dates. "I always find playing with orchestras so rewarding," she said. "Musicians come up and talk with me after rehearsals. Even conflicts with conductors can be rewarding, because they force people to defend their positions."

Like so many pianists of her generation, she adores Glenn Gould as her idol, although she concedes that her playing little resembles his. She admires his structural rigor and rhythmic incisiveness, insisting that she uses no pedal except in actual performance. She considers Gould a soul mate in part because of the way his recordings exude a certainty that she has already done on her own, she said. She discovered to her delight that Gould corrected the same "wrong" note in Brahms's Opus 118 that she did. And like him, she often breaks chords by playing one hand slightly before the other — unusually, the right hand first.

From the beginning, Grimaud resisted not only the French system and French repertoire but also any suggestion that as a woman, she was physically or temperamentally unsuited for the music she wanted to play. "At the conservatory, I was always told that Chopin was my thing," she said. "Maybe I was not ready, physically, to play Brahms, but I haven't changed that much since."

"People always say to me now that I play like a man," she added. "I never felt feminine at all. When I was a girl, people would give me dolls, and I would throw them away. I would say, 'I'm not a girl, I'm a man.' I don't do anything to it, and I don't own a skirt or dress, and I never wear makeup or jewelry. I'm not gay, but I always thought I should have been a man."

## PEOPLE

## Tutu's Valiant Struggle Against False Modesty

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize for his struggle against apartheid, told about a speech he once gave to 2,000 Australians: "Well, the trouble with us is that we don't celebrate who we are, and I said, 'How about giving ourselves a very, very warm hand.' And they did a humming of an applause." Tutu said in Los Angeles. "Then I said, 'Well, how about giving God a standing ovation,' and they nearly took the roof off," he said. "And, without thinking, at the end of it I said, 'Thank you.'"

Brighton Barot, the actress and animal rights campaigner, has appealed to President Hsien Sheng to have Egypt's gazelle and revive the respect for animals that, according to Barot, obtained in the time of the pharaohs, when cats and baboons were venerated.

If the names Michael Zislow, Walt Wiley, Patrick Muldoon, Melissa Reeves, Eric Brown and Jesse Cooper don't mean anything to you, you almost certainly waste your time watching soap operas. But lots of Americans do, and just for that, Mackinac Island, Michigan, is holding a Soap Opera Fan Fair. Organizers say several thousand tickets have been sold. (Incidentally, the listed actors star on "The Guiding Light," "All My Children," "Days of Our Lives," and "The Young and the Restless.")

The actress Teri Garr body denies that she has multiple sclerosis. And she blames the "hairdresser mafia" for the rumors. Her big mistake, she says, was confiding in the fellow coiffing her that she had a little numbness in her back. Diagnosis: clock trouble that exercise alleviates.

Penny Marshall, 50, the director and former "Laverne and Shirley" star, was taken to a Long Island, New York, hospital because of chest pains after playing tennis. She's fine, doctors say.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 6 &amp; 15

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Austria	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Belgium	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Denmark	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
France	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Germany	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Greece	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Ireland	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Italy	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Netherlands	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Poland	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Portugal	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Spain	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Sweden	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
Switzerland	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
U.K.	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61
U.S.	23/73	12/35	47/61	24/74	12/35	47/61



**North America**  
Dry, pleasant weather will prevail across the Eastern United States including New York City and Washington, D.C. Thursday and Friday, a heat wave will sweep across the region from the Midwest through the South. A heavy rain will sweep across the region from the Midwest through the South. A heavy rain will sweep across the region from the Midwest through the South.

North America	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Alaska	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Canada	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
U.S.	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61

Asia	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Beijing	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Bombay	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Calcutta	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Colombo	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Hong Kong	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Kobe	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
London	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Manila	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Osaka	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Seoul	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Singapore	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61
Tokyo	24/75	12/35	47/61	25/71	12/35	47/61

ACROSS	DOWN
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44. Singing beetle	44. Kind of rug
45. Singing beetle	45. Kind of rug
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